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## Kuwaiti emir briefed on pullout talks

KUWAIT (R) — Lebanese presidential envoy Amin Al-Hafez Monday discussed the situation in Lebanon with the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, the Bahrain-based Gulf News Agency reported. Mr. Hafez is one of several envoys sent by Lebanese President Amin Gemayel to explain to Arab leaders Beirut's position in current negotiations on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. He came here from Iraq. Lebanese parliamentarian Louis Abu Sharaf also briefed North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh on the negotiations, the agency said.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان نيوز: صحيفة سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## Mine injures 2 U.S. marines

TEL AVIV (R) — Two American soldiers of the Sinai peacekeeping force were injured Monday in a mine explosion near Sharm Al Sheikh at the Sinai peninsula's southern tip, a spokesman for the multi-national force said. Major G.A. Redding told Reuters the soldiers, who had entered an unmarked minefield, were evacuated to hospital in Eilat, in southern Israel. They were not identified and he had no information on their condition. Israel's state radio said one of the soldiers was seriously injured. It was the first report of serious injuries to members of the 11-nation, 2,600-strong force, which has been patrolling the Egyptian-Israeli border since Israel handed the desert territory back to Egypt last April.

Volume 8 Number 2165

AMMAN, TUESDAY JANUARY 18, 1983 — RABIA THANI 4, 1403

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Weatherman predicts snowfall in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — The weatherman reports that the area will be affected by a depression centred in central Turkey and accompanied by a cold mass. Therefore, it will be cold, rainy and cloudy. There will be snowfall in the hilly areas, and winds will be southwesterly fresh. In the Gulf of Aqaba, the weatherman says, it will be partly cloudy in general with scattered rainfall, and winds will be southerly fresh and seas rough.

## Turkish team hold talks on trade expansion with Iran

LONDON (R) — A Turkish economic delegation held talks Monday with Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi on expanding bilateral trade, including prospects for a natural gas pipeline through Turkey to Europe, Tehran Radio said. Mr. Gharazi, who met Turkish Minister of Energy and Natural Resources, Fahir Ilkel, told the radio that the delegation would stay in Tehran for five days to discuss Iranian oil exports to Ankara and the possibility of building a pipeline through Turkey to take Iranian natural gas to Europe. He said agreements with Turkey last year had resulted in trade worth \$800 million, 40 times more than before the 1979 Islamic revolution. Under an existing barter deal, Tehran agreed last year to supply Turkey with between 60,000 and 100,000 barrels of oil per day in the year ending next March 21. Last September Turkey agreed with Iran that a team of experts from the two countries would carry out a feasibility study on a pipeline to run from the southern city of Ahwaz to Turkey's Mediterranean port of Iskenderun.

## Rebels accuse Somalia of killing nomads

NAIROBI (R) — Somali rebels seeking to oust the government of President Mohammad Siad Barre Monday accused the army of killing five nomads and arresting 64 others during a hunt for prisoners who escaped from Mandera jail this month. Radio Hagan, mouthpiece of the Ethiopian-backed Somali National Movement (SNM), said in a broadcast monitored here that the nomads were killed when Somali government helicopters bombed the village of Gaan Labaax in northern Somalia. The radio said 64 nomads were also arrested at Tulo Hadesan in northwest Somalia by government troops combing the area for escaped prisoners. Last Friday Somali authorities said the Mandera prison, near the Red Sea port of Berbera, had been attacked "by bandits hired by Ethiopia and its allies" and 12 inmates had escaped.

## Qadhafi arrives in Bulgaria

VIENNA (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi arrived in Sofia Monday for an official five-day visit, the Bulgarian News Agency BTA reported. The agency said Col. Qadhafi was met by President Todor Zhivkov and other officials but gave no further details. Col. Qadhafi paid brief visits to Poland and Bulgaria last September and October for talks on international issues with the leaders of both countries.

## El Al pilots return to work

TEL AVIV (R) — Pilots for El Al, Israel's national airline, agreed under protest to return to work Monday and join the strike-plagued company's efforts to resume full passenger services after more than four months on the ground. Management of the government-owned airline, which has been placed in receivership, threatened to dismiss six pilots without compensation if they refused to operate a flight to Rome and Zurich Monday. The flight eventually took off 30 minutes behind schedule.

# Hussein ends visits to Iraq, S. Arabia

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein returned home Monday evening from Medina at the end of a three-day visit to Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

King Hussein and King Fahd of Saudi Arabia held a two-hour closed meeting in Riyadh on Monday.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran also met with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal in the presence of the chief of the royal court, the court minister, the commander-in-chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces and the Jordanian ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

In these meetings, both sides completed discussion of Arab, Islamic and international issues as well as the future visualisation of the just, durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East area.

At the end of his talks, the King and his accompanying delegation left Riyadh for Medina where they

visited the Prophet's Mosque and prayed there. They then visited the Prophet's tomb, the tombs of the first two Califs — Abu Bakr Al Siddiq and Umar Ibn Al Khattab, as well as tombs of the Prophet's companions and Hashemites and read prayers there.

King Hussein and his delegation were seen off at Riyadh Airport by King Fahd, Saudi princes, ministers and high-ranking officials.

The King and the Jordanian delegation accompanying him were met at Amman Airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and high-ranking officials.

At the end of King Hussein's visits to Iraq and Saudi Arabia, Prime Minister Mudar Badran said King Hussein's talks with King Fahd and President Saddam Hussein dealt with reviewing the

results of the Arab League's mission headed by King Hussein in its visits to France, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China as well as his visit to Japan. The talks also dealt with King Hussein's meetings with U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Badran added that King Hussein explained the progress of the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue which was concentrated on the special and unique relationships linking the two people, and whose aim is to find a just and durable peace of the Palestinian issue by securing Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and regaining the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. The King also discussed Iranian aggression on Iraq and its impact on the Arab Nation.

Mr. Badran said the King's talks in the two countries were of fruitful, and views were identical with the Iraqi and Saudi leaders on all issues discussed.



Saudi Arabia's King Fahd greets His Majesty King Hussein upon his departure from Riyadh Monday (Photo by Zohrab)

## Arafat asks Egypt to drop appeal for PLO recognition of Israel

CAIRO (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat was quoted Monday as calling on Egypt to drop its appeal for PLO recognition of Israel.

The weekly Al Ahram Iktisadi (Economic Al Ahram) said he told it in an interview: "I appeal to President (Hosni) Mubarak not to embarrass me by asking me to unilaterally recognise Israel."

Since the withdrawal of PLO fighters from Beirut last August, Egypt has repeatedly asked the PLO to recognise Israel as the only way to start a United States-PLO dialogue.

Mr. Arafat said he deserved not to be asked to recognise Israel

because he did not demand that Egypt abandon its peace agreements with Israel, the publication reported.

"Whoever is asking Egypt to abolish its Camp David accords with Israel is actually seeking another catastrophe for the Arab World... that is not what we want from Mubarak," Mr. Arafat said.

Mr. Arafat said he wanted Egypt to issue a declaration explicitly stating the PLO was the Palestinian people's sole representative and supporting the right to establish a Palestinian state, Al Ahram Iktisadi continued.

"Immediately after such a

declaration is made, I will put my hand in his (Mr. Mubarak's) to walk together until we have used up all the offered paths for a peaceful settlement," he added.

In apparent criticism of Syria, the PLO leader said some Arab regimes were trying to split the ranks of his organisation by inhibiting its diplomatic and political coordination with Egypt and Jordan.

The Syrian government and pro-Syrian Palestinian factions have repeatedly condemned recent PLO-Jordanian talks on future joint peace strategy and the steady improvement of Egyptian-PLO relations.

## Iraqi planes attack Kharg

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq said Monday night its warplanes attacked and bombed Iran's main oil export terminal at Kharg Island in the Gulf and a gas plant in the southern Iranian city of Ahwaz.

A communique from the Iraqi high command said the attacks came at 10.00 a.m. (0700 GMT).

The communique said Iraqi planes made "accurate and effective" hits at the Kharg Island terminal and a gas production and separation plant north of Ahwaz, in Iran's southern Khuzestan Province.

It said the raids were in retaliation for Iranian shelling of Iraqi cities.

In separate action in the 28-month-old Gulf war, Iraq said its air force carried out 83 combat missions against Iranian troop concentrations in the central Misan sector of the front Monday. All planes returned safely to base.

In a lengthy war communique from Tehran Monday, there was no mention of an attack on Kharg, where the bulk of Iran's crude exports are loaded.

The Iranian oil minister, Mohammad Gharazi, said last week these exports had risen to 2.5 million barrels a day in January.

Iran is currently pushing to have its present output of 3.2 million barrels a day accepted by other members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

## Radical Palestinian leaders reject Arab, U.S. peace initiative in Mideast

LONDON (R) — Radical Palestinian leaders meeting in the Libyan capital of Tripoli Sunday night rejected separate Arab and United States initiatives for peace in the Middle East and the creation of a Palestinian homeland.

The rejection was contained in a 30-point communique teleaxed to Reuters in London by the official

Libyan News Agency JANA.

The communique said the Tripoli meeting was attended by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) led by George Habash, the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DPFLP) headed by Nayef Hawatmeh, the PFLP-

general command and the organisation of vanguards of the war of popular liberation (Saiga).

But absent was the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), whose chairman, Yasser Arafat, was reported in Damascus Sunday night for a meeting of his group's executive committee.

## Earthquake shakes areas around Ionian Sea

ATHENS (R) — An earthquake measuring 6.5 points on the open-ended Richter scale shook a wide area of Greece Monday, the Athens Observatory said, and caused tremors in Italy and Yugoslavia.

The observatory said the quake was centred in the Ionian Sea near the island of Kephallinia, west of the mainland. Police said there were no reports of casualties or damage.

In Rome, the Italian Interior Ministry said the quake, timed at 1243 GMT, was felt at point four on the 12-point Mercalli scale in southeast Italy but had registered at least grade nine on or near the border between Greece and Albania.

The quake, just perceptible in Athens, was felt 720 kilometres north of its epicentre in the Yugoslav capital Belgrade, the Yugoslav

News Agency Tanjug reported.

The agency quoted the Seismological Institute of Serbia as saying the quake measured 7.2 degrees in the Richter scale and was also felt in southern Macedonia, Montenegro, and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Mercalli scale describes the effect of a tremor while the Richter scale measures its strength.

In the Greek seaside resort of Naftion, southwest of Athens, residents took to the streets in panic after the quake jolted furniture.

Residents said the main tremor hit the town for about five seconds at 1245 GMT and a wave of smaller tremors lasted another five minutes.

Telephones operated normally between the capital and southeast Italy, the heel of Italy, where the quake was felt.

## Saudi crown prince in Baghdad

BAGHDAD (R) — Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz arrived in Baghdad Monday on his second visit to Iraq in four days.

He met Iraqi President Saddam Hussein last Friday, then went to Syria, Iraq's long-standing ideological rival.

The purpose of the prince's new visit was not disclosed. Saudi Arabia has in the past tried to mediate between Syria and Iraq.

## Lebanon, Israel and U.S. start withdrawal talks

KHALDE, Lebanon (R) — Lebanon, Israel and the United States Monday began their first detailed negotiations on a withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and the future of Israeli-Lebanese relations.

The talks are a key part of efforts by the U.S. and Lebanese governments to remove all foreign forces from Lebanon—the Palestinian commandos who have been there since the early 1970s, the Syrian troops who arrived in 1976 and the Israeli army which invaded last year.

With a long dispute over an agenda finally settled, the talks got

under way in a war-battered beach hotel at Khalde, south of Beirut.

Lebanese and Israeli spokesmen said the negotiators began by discussing an end to the state of war that has technically existed between Lebanon and Israel since the first Arab-Israeli war in 1948.

Lebanese troops have not fought the Israelis since that war and Lebanon, with its weak army and chronic internal problems, is not seen by the Israelis as a threat. But Israel has made it clear that it wants to translate its military success in invading Lebanon into the political gain of peace with an Arab state. Egypt is the only Arab

country to sign a peace treaty with the Israel so far.

Lebanese officials have resisted the Israeli demands, saying the avowed aim of Israel's invasion last June was to strike at Palestinian commandos and Lebanon should not be asked to pay the political price for the Palestinians' defeat.

But although it refused to contemplate a peace treaty, the Lebanese government agreed as a compromise to discuss ending the state of war and what was defined after long argument as "a framework for mutual relations" with Israel.

Under this heading the negotiators will discuss such questions as the movements of goods, products and people between the two countries.

Lebanese spokesman Atef Tarabay said that after preliminary talks by the full delegations on ending the state of war, a smaller group led by Antoine Fatul of Lebanon, Eli Rubinstein of Israel and Christopher Ross of the United States had met to study the issue in greater detail.

Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman Avi Pazner told reporters: "We are waiting now to see what the subcommittee achieves."

## Gromyko, Genscher discuss East-West relations

BONN (R) — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher discussed problems of East-West relations during an opening round of talks in Bonn Monday, a government statement said.

They agreed to tackle the key issues of nuclear disarmament and arms control at a further meeting Monday afternoon, it said.

Mr. Gromyko, 73, arrived in Bonn Sunday on a three-day official visit which West German leaders hope will throw light on recent proposals by the new Soviet leader Yuri Andropov to cut Moscow's armoury of medium-range weapons.

Mr. Genscher said on West German Radio Monday he would

use his five rounds of talks with Mr. Gromyko to assess chances of compromise in East-West arms reduction talks.

He said Bonn still wanted Moscow to scrap all its estimated 600 land-based medium-range missiles in return for shelving of NATO plans to deploy 572 similar weapons from the autumn.

Kremlin negotiators at the Geneva talks have rejected the Western plan as unrealistic. At Monday's talks, Mr. Genscher "stressed once more the federal republic's hope that there could soon be a meeting between U.S. President Reagan and General Secretary Andropov," the government statement said.

Mr. Genscher and Chancellor

Helmut Kohl said in weekend statements they were determined to go ahead with NATO plans to station new U.S. missiles in Europe this year if Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva fail to limit the weapons.

The 13-month-old talks are due to resume on Jan. 27 after a Christmas break.

West Germany would take 204 of 572 Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles due for deployment in five West European countries. Moscow fears the Pershings, which would take only 10 minutes to hit Soviet territory, could be used as a "first strike" weapon.

Mr. Gromyko is expected to explain to the West Germans details of Mr. Andropov's December speech in which he

proposed cutting the number of rockets to around 150, matching the force of French and British missiles already in place.

Western diplomats say the offer, which has aroused impassioned debate at the beginning of a West German election campaign, is likely to be the key issue of this week's talks.

Bonn government officials have already said it is not acceptable in its present form.

The Soviet SS-20 rocket, with its triple warhead and high accuracy, is far superior to the French and British land and sea-based

weapons, they argue.

Hans-Jochen Vogel, opposition Social Democratic (SPD) candidate for the March elections, returned to Bonn to a storm of criticism from the conservative press last week after a widely-publicised meeting with Mr. Andropov in Moscow.

Political commentators said it was to be expected that both West German officials and Mr. Gromyko himself would take careful account of the electoral impact of any statements they make.

## Basque kidnappers free victim after getting ransom

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain (R) — Suspected Basque guerrilla kidnappers freed a steel magnate's son on a lonely country road Monday and Basque sources said they believed a \$1.3 million ransom was paid in full.

The sources said the family of Miguel Ignacio Echeverria, 21, probably delivered the ransom abroad to circumvent government efforts to impede payment.

The kidnappers, who grabbed Miguel Ignacio from his home here last Monday, threatened to kill his hostage unless the family paid 125 million pesetas (Sone million) and two million French francs (\$303,000) within a week.

Police identified the kidnappers as members of the Basque Separatist Movement, ETA, which has claimed responsibility for dozens of murders and at least 48 kidnappings in its fight for an independent and Socialist homeland in northern Spain.

Interior Minister Jose Barionuevo had said the new Socialist government would act to prevent the ransom payment. He ordered police to trail all family members. Its payment was seen as embarrassing to the government and a sign that ETA was still very much in business.

Police suspect the kidnapping was carried out by ETA's

political-military wing to try to regain credibility and obtain badly-needed funds after bungling an earlier kidnapping 10 days before in which an industrialist was freed without any ransom.

The reported ransom from the Echeverria family, which runs a huge foundry business, was among the biggest netted by Basque guerrillas but well short of the record \$41 million pesetas (\$2.7 million) paid for businessman Luis Sener in 1981.

The Basque sources said it marked the first time the guerrillas intentionally selected a junior member of a family.

In line with recent kidnappings, several communiques disclaimed ETA's responsibility. Police attributed them to attempts to create confusion or to splits in the movement.

Basque sources said there were growing indications of a split in the 200-strong political-military wing between hardliners and those who wanted to negotiate.

The Basque region's autonomous government held talks Sunday with the radical Herri Batasuna Party, which is close to ETA politically, in what it hoped could be the start of such negotiations which would also involve the Madrid government.

## Italy faces general strike today

ROME (R) — Cracks in Italy's fragile four-party government widened Monday as workers prepared for an eight-hour general strike Tuesday.

Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani faced opposition not only from the country's powerful trade union federation over pay issues but also from within the centre-left coalition he formed last month.

Socialist Party leader Bettino Craxi, speaking in the northern town of Parma, fired the opening shot in a campaign for early general elections which some political analysts now see as inevitable.

He accused Mr. Fanfani's Christian Democratic Party of causing political chaos by insisting on its supremacy and said the present government "knew and still

knows it has a limited task."

The Socialists, Mr. Fanfani's chief coalition partner, must now "take up the pilgrim's staff" and travel the country to prepare the party for the "forthcoming encounter," he told party members.

The Communist-led CGIL, Catholic-inspired CSIL and Socialist UIL trade union federations are urging students and workers in government controlled offices to join industrial workers in Tuesday's general strike.

Their main target is Confindustria, the private employers' confederation which has announced its intention of pulling out of the present "scala mobile" wage indexation pact at the end of this month.

But workers are also incensed

over a package of public spending cuts and tax measures announced by Mr. Fanfani this month in his drive to reduce inflation this year from the current 16 per cent to 13 per cent.

Demonstrations are planned in every major industrial city and the capital. They coincide with a separate walkout by doctors demanding improved pay and conditions.

Christian Democratic politicians have accused the opposition Communists of fomenting industrial unrest in order to bring down the government.

Giovanni Spadolini, the Republican Party's former prime minister, joined the chorus of dissent Sunday, saying there was no point in prolonging the life of an important government.

## THE Jordan Times

has moved its offices to a new building, about 200 metres west of the Jordan Press Foundation, Al Rai.

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## HOME NEWS

## NCC discusses emigration of skilled manpower

By Lamis Andoni  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The National Consultative Council (NCC) discussed in its regular session Monday various aspects of manpower problems in Jordan and made several recommendations to the government on the issue.

The council listened to an explanation by the Ministry of Labour about the reasons and conditions which compel skilled Jordanians to emigrate and measures adopted by the government to regulate the emigration.

The explanation came in reply to a suggestion submitted by NCC members Hani Abu Hileh proposing that the government should work on providing skilled manpower to the local market.

In its reply the Ministry of Labour explained that there are about 305,000 Jordanian workers abroad most of whom are highly-skilled and professionals, while the number of Jordanians working in the country is 450,000 in addition to 120,000 non-Jordanians.

The ministry pointed out the emigration started in the early 1950s due to the inability of Jordan to absorb all the available manpower. Arab countries, especially in the Gulf, were in need of labour power, the report pointed out.

The report also referred to the decrease in the rate of emigration from the country due to the economic progress achieved by Jordan in recent years.

The ministry indicated that there is a high demand for skilled manpower in Jordan and that the solution to this persisting problem lies in regulating the labour market in the country.

The report added that some significant measures have already been taken to expand vocational and community college training to develop skilled manpower.

The ministry has also been encouraging Jordanian women to work and consequently the rate of working women in the country increased from 4.8 per cent in 1974 to more than 17 per cent in 1982, the report said.

Measures have also been taken to improve employment conditions.

During Monday's session, several NCC members raised questions about measures taken by the ministry to curb the emigration of professionals from the country and that these measures certainly did not succeed to a great extent.

One member pointed out that the government has agreements with other countries regarding the export of Jordanian labour power. Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani answered that Jordan has only one agreement on labour supply and that is with the United Arab Emirates. Dr. Anani added that the agreement will soon expire.

## Road conditions

During discussions on other topics, NCC members Mahmoud Al Kayed, Mifteh Al Lawzi, Taher Hikmat, Suleiman Arimeh and Jamal Al Sha'er pointed out that there were certain questions on road conditions in the country.

NCC member Sa'id Bino had raised some points on the issue during discussions on the annual

budget which was approved two weeks ago.

Minister of Public Works, Awai Al Masri presented an explanatory report to the council in which he pointed out that roads projects under implementation to widen desert road shoulders from three metres to six metres and that the total cost of the work involved is JD 4.845 million.

Mr. Masri added that there are studies under way to widen the Amman-Jerash-Irbid road and the Amman-Nu'ur-Dead Sea road.

The minister said a new project to improve the Jafr-Azraq road is very important because of the increase in cargo movement from Aqaba to the north of the country and neighbouring Arab countries of the road's "strategic importance". The project will be implemented on phases and the first phase has been completed, he added.

## Community colleges

The council also discussed recommendations adopted by its Social and Educational Committee on comprehensive examinations for community college students.

The recommendations, which were approved with slight amendments during Monday's session, emphasised the importance of the examinations and called for improving the level of services and educational facilities of the colleges.

Objections were raised by several members who complained that "the comprehensive examinations do not focus on the ability of students to apply the information acquired and that holding it annually does not give a failed student a chance to reappear sooner."

Other members criticised the plan for deciding the curriculum and said it should be reviewed and that the prescribed books are often not available in the market.

One member suggested that the Ministry of Education should obtain the publication and distribution rights of the relevant books in order to reduce their prices and prevent some of the authors from selling them at high prices.

The issue of the community colleges in Jordan and the comprehensive examinations was a subject of evaluation and criticism by many press publications in Jordan. Many people said that some of these colleges are not equipped with appropriate educational equipment and many such institutions are commercially oriented.

Minister of Education Sa'id Al Tal replied to the council members' questions and said that the method of conducting the examinations is well studied and that the ministry is working on improving them.

Dr. Tal explained that in order to appear for the examinations, held by the government, college students have to pass the college's

examinations which include tests of their practical abilities.

"There is a plan to conduct the comprehensive examinations twice a year but it will not be possible to do so this year due to technical reasons," he said.

Another important issue which proved to be very controversial was a recommendation by the council's Social and Educational Committee that the government should not licence "any association or organisation which are based on family, tribal and religious foundations."

Many members who supported the recommendation stressed that "it is high-time our community should transcend these narrow and limited interests which cause social friction and thus constitute an obstacle to the national unity."

Other members disagreed on the basis that raising such an issue now will lead to social problems. Some members defended the tribal basis of the Jordanian and Arab societies pointing out "that it is part of our heritage, and that most of us belong to one tribe or another."

Finally, the council decided to postpone the discussion of this issue to the next session.

## Cabinet approves decision on overtime allowances

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet Monday approved a decision on overtime allowances for Customs Department employees and other officials involved in the process of collecting state revenues.

According to the decision, allowances due to overtime work in the clearance of goods at Aqaba Port will be equally divided between the customs employees and the port's personnel involved.

Allowances due to overtime work in the clearance of goods at free zones will be equally divided between the customs and free zone personnel involved, according to the decision.

The decision also calls for transferring a share of the amount due to the Aqaba Port Authority and the Free Zones Corporation to the Ministry of Finance or the Ministry of Transport. This share will be divided among ministry employees as the minister sees fit, the decision stipulates.

## 160 policemen complete training course

AMMAN (Petra) — One hundred and sixty policemen were graduated Monday at the Police Training College. The assistant public security director for administrative affairs deputised for the public security director in attending the graduation ceremony.

He made a speech to the graduates urging them to adhere to "noble values and ethics, to help citizens and to ensure their safety and security."

He then handed over certificates to the graduates. The commandant of the Police Training College made a speech congratulating the graduates and wishing them success in serving their country.

The graduates spent 16 weeks in training during which they received lectures on police and legal matters and military training.



The National Consultative Council in session Monday

## Soviet friendship society delegation in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing the federation of Soviet societies for friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries, headed by Soviet-Jordanian Friendship Society President Alexei Safanov, arrived in Amman Monday for a week-long visit to Jordan.

During its stay in Jordan, the delegation will have talks with

Jordanian officials and officials of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society and will sign a cultural agreement for 1983-1984 between the two societies.

The Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society has prepared a programme for the delegation, including visits to tourist and historic sites in Jordan.

## Soviet trade union team arrives for discussions

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation of the Soviet civil aviation trade union, headed by Ivan Kabakov, secretary of the union and secretary of the central committee of Soviet trade unions, arrived in Amman Monday at the invitation of the Jordanian air transport union.

Chairman of the Jordanian union Abdul Halim Khaddam said that the delegation's visit is part of "the close cooperation between

the two trade unions to strengthen the ties of friendship between the two countries."

Mr. Khaddam added that the Soviet delegation will hold a number of meetings with officials of the Jordanian union and the chairman and members of the executive board of the General Federation of the Jordanian Trade Unions (GFTU). The delegation will also visit historic and tourist sites in the country.

## British expert to train civil defence personnel

AMMAN (J.T.) — A senior official from the first aid department of London civil defence authorities arrived in Amman Monday to supervise a training programme for Jordanian civil defence employees.

The official, Peter Black, said that his mission in Jordan, is part of a cooperation in counterpart programme between Jordan's first aid and emergency department and London.

Mr. Black added that the cooperation programme was reached as a result of close relations between the two departments for more than a year now.

Mr. Black said that his personal mission in Jordan is to supervise the training of cadres for driving ambulances paying more attention and care to the injured and to minimise the possibility of complications when administering first aid to the victim.

"We always seek to create some sort of strong and urgent understanding among the ambulance driver, the person who administers first aid and the person

accompanying the injured until the patient is transferred to the nearest hospital to take the necessary measures to save his life," he said.

Mr. Black said the process of moving the injured needs a great degree of caution and accuracy, particularly under difficult weather conditions, or during traffic congestion or in densely populated areas.

"The act of taking care not only involves rendering the best services to the injured, but also includes the driver and the ambulance," he said.

The Civil Defence Directorate established in 1980 the first aid and emergency department which renders its special services on the country's highways beginning from Aqaba up to H-4. The first aid services also include emergency cases for all citizens.

The department has enlisted the help of highly qualified people from London's first aid department. It also sent a number of its employees for training in London.

## Chamber of Commerce to conduct special survey

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman Chamber of Commerce has prepared a questionnaire for conducting a survey on public shareholding companies and industrial establishments in the country set up more than 10 years before, officials of the chamber said Monday.

The officials said that the special survey aims at assessing the development of investment in such companies and its impact on the country's economy, in light of the fact that they represent the most productive sector of the economy and the gross national product.

The officials added that the study will be most helpful in forecasting future trends of such companies.

## IDB approves 7 new loans

AMMAN (Petra) — The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) Monday approved requests for seven loans to finance the establishment and expansion of industries manufacturing radiators, natural fertilisers, veterinary medicines, confectionery, textiles, printing presses and gravel-crushing machinery.

IDB officials said that these projects will gross, in the first year of production, an additional national income of JD 557,155 and will employ 81 people.

In 1982, the IDB granted 104 loans totalling JD 10,317,000, including 24 loans to finance the purchase of raw materials, the officials said.

## Madaba official inspects work at Umm Al Basatin

MADABA (Petra) — Madaba District Officer Jamal Al Momani Monday inspected the progress of work at different phases of the Umm Al Basatin development project. The first phase of the project, sponsored by the Ministry of Social Development as part of its programme to develop rural areas, is completed.

Ministry officials said 2,000 saplings of fruit-bearing trees and 2,000 saplings of forest-trees have been distributed to the area's residents to set up home gardens.

Mr. Momani also presided over the meetings of the Umm Al Basatin Village Council and the rural women's society. Mr. Momani was briefed on the activities of the council and the society and on the urgent needs of the area in public services.

## Joint services council set up

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani decided Monday to establish a joint services council for the municipalities of Suweileh, Tla Al Ali, Marj Al Hamam, Na'our, Al Jbeila, Wadi Seer as well as the village councils of Al Dayr, Iraq Al Amir, Al Bassah and Umm Al Simaq under the chairmanship of the governor of Amman.

The council will have as members directors of the Engineering Department of various municipalities in and around Amman, and the heads of municipal and village councils.

## Arab statistics official holds talks in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — General Statistics Department (GSD) Director-General Burhan Al Shreideh Monday discussed with the visiting director general of the Arab Institute for Statistical Training and Research, Abdul Rahman Al Juburi, topics related to training courses which the institute organises in cooperation with the Jordanian Statistical Training Centre.

Mr. Juburi also met with participants in a course on family surveys currently being held at the GSD. A number of people working in the statistical field in several Arab countries and from several Arab organisations are taking part in the course.

Mr. Juburi also met with officials of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) and exchanged views with them on the possibility of holding a special seminar in June on the demographic conditions of the Palestinian people.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## King condolences Al Hawamdeh family

TAFILEH (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday assigned Karak Governor Dhiyab Yousef to present his condolences to Al Hawamdeh family on the death of Saleh Al Hawamdeh.

## 5 thieves sentenced to 7 years in jail

AMMAN (Petra) — The military governor Monday approved the sentences passed by the military court indicting five persons on charges of theft and sentencing them to seven years of imprisonment with hard labour. The convicts are Mohammad Rajih Ali Mohammad Abdullah, Jum'ah Salim Ahmad Al Awadi, Ahmad Abdul Majid Mahmoud Al Tahrawi, Walid Abdul Fattah Omar and Abdullah Abdul Rahman Abdrabbu.

## RSS library receives gift from U.N.

AMMAN (Petra) — The library of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) Monday received a collection of printed material as a gift from the assistant director of statistics at the United Nations, Sami Wafa Al Dajani. The collection consists of 288 books and pamphlets published by the United Nations and its agencies dealing with economics, customs, energy, industrial development and technology transfer.

## Bank facilities increase in October '82

AMMAN (Petra) — The amount of credit facilities commercial banks offered to various business sectors in October 1982 increased by JD 18,289,000 compared to the month before, statistical bulletin issued Monday by the Jordan Central Bank said. It said that credit facilities up to the end of October 1982 totalled JD 882,441,000 while the total in September was JD 864,152,000.

## Irbid discusses public health situation

IRBID (Petra) — A meeting was held at Irbid Municipality Monday to discuss the health situation in the city. The meeting discussed sanitary conditions in places selling foodstuffs and the extent of their adherence to public health regulations. Irbid Mayor Abdul Razzaq Tbeishat said. Representatives from the concerned ministries and departments attended the meeting.

## Karak draws up civil defence programme

KARAK (Petra) — Karak Governor Dhiyab Yousef Monday presided over a meeting of the Civil Defence Committee in the governorate during which a detailed working plan for the committee's work was drawn up. Other committees were also formed to submit necessary proposals and recommendations in light of a general plan approved by the Civil Defence Directorate.

## University to attend economics seminar

IRBID (Petra) — Yarmouk University will participate in a seminar of economics faculties of Arab universities scheduled to be held in Tunis Jan. 19. A number of Arab universities and organisations will participate in the three-day seminar. The dean of the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences at Yarmouk University, Hashem Gharybeh, and Khalil Hammad of the Economics Department will represent the university at the seminar. They will present a working paper on a study plan adopted by university Economics Department.

## IPA plans seminars on various topics

AMMAN (Petra) — The Institute of Public Administration (IPA) plans to organise this year a number of seminars on top and middle management, methods of administrative work, secretarial work and cost accounting. It also plans to hold a seminar for diplomats and another seminar for nurses.

The seminars will concentrate on the behavioural aspects in the process of decision-making, productivity in public enterprises, and developing the skills of the secretaries to the boards of directors. The IPA also intends to conduct two field studies, the first on "the phenomenon of failure to report to duty on time," and the second on serving refreshments and tea and coffee during working hours.

## AOAS to attend Riyadh meeting on Arab development projects

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Organisation of Administrative Sciences (AOAS) will participate in an Arab inter-government meeting scheduled to begin Tuesday in Riyadh. Representatives of Arab states and organisations and several international organisations are expected to attend the meeting.

The agenda of the meeting includes the formulation of priorities and standards for Arab development projects which are to be partly financed by international organisations during 1983-86.

AOAS' Director-General Abdullah Al Za'bi, who left Amman for Riyadh Monday, will represent the organisation in the three-day meeting.

## Seminar stresses need to protect environment from pollution

AMMAN (J.T.) — A seminar on the chemical makes up of the environment was opened Monday at the University of Jordan by University President Abdul Salam Al Majali.

In an opening speech, Dr. Majali strongly called for protecting the environment against pollution. He stressed the need for taking measures to protect the environment against dangers created by industrial as well as agricultural projects using chemicals.

The three-day seminar is organised by the Arab Programme for Chemical Research in cooperation with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO).

Dr. Majali noted that the seminar is an important scientific activity to curb the effects of chemical pollution depending on applied

scientific research.

He added that to set up an effective system for protecting the environment strict legislation is required, in addition to financial support.

The public opinion, according to Dr. Majali, "should be directed towards the full understanding of the problem caused by pollution."

Also speaking at the occasion were the dean of the University of Jordan's Faculty of Medicine and a UNESCO representative. Both of them stressed the need for such a seminar and pointed out problems created by pollution.

Participants representing various Arab countries including Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Bahrain will discuss scientific research in the field of environmental pollution caused by chemical substances.



University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali Monday opens a seminar on the chemical

make up of the environment (Petra photo)

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NO. 1 IN SCOTLAND

# What if Marx had died young? political scientists rearrange history

By John Abell  
Reuter

NEW YORK — Suppose Hitler had made an atom bomb before the United States, or Karl Marx had died as a young man, or Napoleon had not invaded Russia?

Past history cannot be changed, of course, but when political scientists are invited to guess what might have been, their not-so-scientific conclusions can be funny, intriguing and surprising.

In the new book "What if? explorations in social science fiction," from Lewis publishing company and edited by Nelson

Polsky, 15 political scientists turn history on its head.

They invent worlds where momentous events did not (or did) occur and people who shaped the future for better or worse did not get the chance.

## The Nazi atom bomb

Professor Robert Fried of the University of California at Los Angeles, for example, postulates that even if the Nazis had got the atomic bomb first, an allied fear which prompted the massive Manhattan project in a race to build one first, the outcome of World War II would have been no different.

Even if the Nazis had developed atom bombs by May 1944, the allied onslaught on land and sea could not have been stopped though the war might have been prolonged, he says.

Kenneth Minogue of the London School of Economics describes the history of a world where "workers never took over the idea of revolution" because Karl Marx died as a young man, before making his indelible impression on political philosophy.

## Marx dies at 29

In Minogue's fictional world Marx, aged 29 and a "relatively little-known figure", died on Nov. 28, 1847 when a ferry he was tak-

ing across the English channel sank.

As a result, the revolutionary impulse "never succeeded in attracting a thinker of first-rate philosophical capacity," he postulates.

Roger Masters, a Dartmouth University government professor, argues that if Napoleon had not invaded Russia in 1812, Paris could have been the political centre of the Western world, and France, rather than Britain, might have had the empire on which the sun never set.

## St. Peter the Pope

If Saint Peter had been Pope during World War II, he might

have spoken out firmly against both the Nazi death camps and the bombing of non-military targets by both the axis and allied powers, says Walter Murphy, professor of jurisprudence at Princeton University.

In another historical thought game, Charles Jones, a professor of government at the University of Virginia, concludes that "though Watergate was a disaster for the Republicans, a Nixon presidency without Watergate was no great boon."

He argues that even without the Watergate scandal, the Nixon administration would have alienated Congress, the press, officials,

the Democratic Party and large segments of his own Republican Party.

But Nixon would not have become the only president in history to resign, and Jimmy Carter, elected president in 1976 largely on a campaign critical of Washington politics, would never have reached the White House.

One essay ponders what the U.S. judicial system would have been like if supreme court justice John Marshall had been impeached for his landmark decision in "Marbury vs. Madison", in the early days of the republic, establishing the court's power to

review -- and declare void -- acts of Congress.

## The American monarch

British political scientist David Paley of Duke University in North Carolina wonders if

America's founding fathers blundered by not replacing Britain's King George III with a monarch of their own after the revolution.

In "what if America had a monarch?" he outlines qualities Americans might have sought in choosing a monarch -- "a pleasing appearance, practised media performance, a reassuring voice and

the impression of amiability." Many political pundits complain these very criteria are used to select U.S. presidents.

A sound choice of king, Mr. Paley suggests, might have been actor Charlton Heston, "portrayer of Buffalo Bill, Andrew Jackson, Ben Hur, John the Baptist, Michelangelo and Moses."

But he says Americans, being a fickle lot, would have probably not been satisfied with a traditional monarch who serves for life. They would have wanted to change their king from time to time when they were no longer amused.

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# Jordan Times

Established 1975

Responsible Editor: **MOHAMMAD AMAD**  
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 Circulation Editor: **RAMI G. KHOURI**

Editorial and advertising offices: **Jordan Press Foundation**  
 University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.  
 Telephone: 666320, 666265  
 Telex: 21497 ALRAJJO  
 Telegram: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

## Reckless driving — where to?

There is in Jordan today a serious problem which seems to have been forgotten by the authorities: reckless driving. Young men in their fathers' cars, and apparently obsessed with their own importance and bravery, speed and race each other without the slightest regard for pedestrians.

People living in the vicinity of certain schools in the capital live in constant fear during those hours when pupils finish school and are picked up by parents and brothers. Trucks, which by necessity must wait in the streets during those hours, sometimes escape death only by centimetres. The young men seem to regard the near-accident as a game. One story has it that a father taking a walk with his little son in a park had a young man in a sports car deliberately aim at him and the baby, only to drive away in the last minute.

People and children are, every day, killed or maimed for life because of mostly young men who use their cars as toys. The young of men who make the streets of

Amman insecure cannot be excused for any reason. They seem to have no consideration for others and should be punished accordingly, but firstly by their families. Since fines usually are taken very lightly, serious accidents or repeated misbehaviour should lead to immediate loss of driver's licence.

We demand stricter law enforcement to stop this continuous breaking of traffic rules and threat to our own and our children's lives, as well as a prompt reply from the police as to what their measures will be.

There is also another, more general, and likewise frightening aspect of this problem. We see it as a warning of something going wrong in society. These young men in their expensive cars who choose the streets as their playground without consideration for anything but their own pleasure, constitute a sign of something going wrong, and we would do well to start asking ourselves some questions about it.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Rafi: King's Arab tour signifies Jordan's role

In the second stage of his current Arab tour, His Majesty King Hussein Sunday held intensified consultations with King Fahd of Saudi Arabia on the present Arab situation, and the efforts for peace in the Middle East.

The King's present tour is of special importance at this stage, as it expresses Jordan's great role for promoting an Arab stand that can be effective enough to boost present efforts and establish a just and comprehensive settlement based on the Fez summit provisions, unanimously adopted by the Arab States.

Jordan also realises that the Iranian aggression against Iraq is one of the main obstacles to peace in the region. Iraq is preoccupied with defending its territory, which makes its participation in the peace process almost impossible.

In the light of such facts, it is of great con-

sequence to stop the Iranian aggression as soon as possible; and this certainly is among the main issues tackled in the King's talks with the Saudi monarch. Jordan's special role at the present stage also calls for intensifying consultations with the Arab brethren and coordinating efforts to take advantage of political changes in the world arena to gain new support for the Arab cause.

Jordan's present trend is of great importance for thwarting Israeli attempts at forcing complete subjugation into the occupied Arab territories, and undermining the prospective foundations of the long-awaited peace.

Time is an important factor on which the Israeli rely for crippling the peace drive. The Arab leaders fighting the peace battle today must give the time factor its due consideration.

### Al-Dustour: International Saudi role can be very effective

Continuing his Arab tour, His Majesty King Hussein is visiting Saudi Arabia to review with King Fahd and senior Saudi officials the outcome of Arab peace efforts, to which Jordan and Saudi Arabia have effectively contributed.

Saudi Arabia enjoys a distinctive international position, and its Arab role is very significant at the present historical phase, which calls for it to bear special Arab responsibilities.

Jordanian-Saudi bilateral relations have all the mutual factors and considerations to be an example to be followed at the pan-Arab level, and this region of the Arab East in particular.

Internationally, Saudi Arabia has a special status in the Islamic World, and as far as developing

nations are concerned, Saudi Arabia has been supporting development plans and projects in such countries generously.

Yet, Saudi Arabia's most essential part is an economic one. The international economic crisis is getting more acute, and extends to new fields day after day. Under circumstances of economic struggle, various dangerous side-effects shake the world; and the responsible economic Saudi stand helps greatly defuses lots of hotbeds, and cools down boiling situations.

Hence, the Arab and international position of Saudi Arabia has played effectively into creating a new American attitude towards the Middle East, and invigorated U.S. concern over the credibility of its image in the region.

Jordan has a special responsibility for the Palestinian cause, and the King's visit to Saudi Arabia, with all its Arab and international weight, is in full compliance with the joint pan-Arab responsibilities the two countries shoulder.

## SCIENCE & INDUSTRY By Dr. Awn Rifai

### Location of industry

The industrial establishments in Jordan have been concentrated in the capital principally. The location of any specific industry should be decided upon after thorough consideration of the markets, labour supply, transportation, fuel or other energy sources, raw materials, utilities, public attitudes, and other manufacturers in the community.

An ideal location compatible with all of these issues in an advantageous manner is usually hard to come by. A detailed feasibility study should be carried out in order to investigate the economic and social merits of every conceivable situation. The final selection of a site, however, usually turns out to be a compromise.

There are pros and cons both as concerns a centralise and a decentralised location. Several industrial establishments placed on a single site reduces the cost of facilities and amenities to work force, such

as housing and medical care. It also minimises the difficulty of transportation for the labourers. It is more economical to install centralised main utilities for several establishments than to supply the same utilities to scattered locations. The distribution of electricity, water, fuel, and other common requisites is greatly simplified in a centralised site. However, such an arrangement might not be satisfactory for all industries as regards the supply of raw materials, the marketability of the products, and other special requirements characteristic with the type of industry envisaged.

The question of centralisation versus decentralisation acquires a different dimension when viewed in the pretext of proximity to centralised urban areas. The existing facilities and utilities which are ready for the take in urban areas, especially in Amman, provide a strong incentive for

businessmen to select a city site for their industries. The question is that of balancing the high cost of land and living in the city with the high cost of establishing the industrial concern from scratch at a rural or remote site.

The government authorities have already taken some proper measures to plan and organise the location of industries, based partly on scientific study and partly on past experience with earlier set-up industries. More effort should be dedicated towards this planning so that the industry management select their site in conformity with a general master plan that takes into account other development projects in the future.

A phenomenon worth noting in this respect is that in other countries, many industries have sprung up near the universities. This could very well be the case with Jordanian universities within this decade.

## A snowball rolling downhill

By David Nagy  
 Reuter

WASHINGTON — The U.S. presidential campaign is already gaining the momentum of a snowball rolling downhill. 21 months before the election, and among potential candidates the scramble is on to win support.

Former Vice-President Walter Mondale's aides figure he will need \$26 million to win the Democratic Party presidential nomination. They are now raising the cash.

Another Democrat, Senator Alan Cranston, plans to create a halo of publicity for his own presidential announcement on Feb. 2 by flying to New Hampshire, site of the first 1984 presidential primary.

Senator John Glenn, yet a third potential candidate for the Democratic nomination, is busily polishing his oratory to disprove the widespread belief that he is a boring speaker.

Even among Republicans, where action must await President Reagan's decision on whether to run again, rumours are flying as to who might challenge Vice-President George Bush for the nomination in the unlikely event that Mr. Reagan bows out.

But for the Democrats, though it is 13 months before the primary election season opens and 18 months to the nominating conventions, the battle itself begins in earnest this weekend in Sacramento, California.

Normally an obscure event of little outside interest, the meeting of 2,100 California Democrats does local party business and technically has nothing to do with presidential election.

But this year planeloads of journalists and television crews will record reaction to the speeches and back-slapping efforts of seven presidential contenders.

They are Mr. Mondale, Representative Morris Udall of Arizona, and Senators Glenn of Ohio, Cranston of California, Gary Hart of Colorado, Ernest

Hollings of South Carolina and Dale Bumpers of Arkansas.

Not one of them has formally declared his presidential candidacy. But most have been campaigning unofficially for a year and will announce in coming weeks that they are standing.

Many political observers think the situation demonstrates the fund-raising and political pressures that are turning U.S. presidential campaigns into everlonger marathons despite reformers' efforts to shorten them.

But most have been campaigning unofficially for a year and will announce in coming weeks that they are standing. Many political observers think the situation demonstrates the fund-raising and political pressures that are turning U.S. presidential campaigns into everlonger marathons despite reformer's efforts to shorten them.

"There are now really two campaigns, one for money and one for nominating convention delegates," said Bob Neuman, chief press spokesman for the national Democratic Party.

Candidates now face a cycle of competition for cash and credibility in which no one can afford to fall behind.

California is only the first of a long series of 1983 Democratic events, from "beauty contests" in which candidates let themselves be seen to interest-group conventions and debates organised by potential campaign donors and

people whose political support might come in handy later.

The climax, in December, is a leadership meeting of the central U.S. trade union organisation, the AFL-CIO, which plans to bestow its coveted presidential endorsement of a favoured Democrat. It has never before given that endorsement in advance of the presidential primary election season.

An extra year of head-to-head rivalry has been added to the struggle by recent changes in the way Americans select presidential candidates and in the laws governing campaign fund-raising.

The parties still pick nominees by majority delegate vote at nominating conventions held in the summer of election year.

What changed drastically in the 1970s was the way those delegates were chosen in the 50 states, with more being selected by popular vote in primary elections and fewer by political bosses within the closed confines of party meetings.

Where only 17 primaries were held in 1968 and only 40 per cent of the delegates were chosen that way, 37 took place in 1980, picking about 75 per cent of the delegates.

The business of raising campaign money has also become a much longer process because of reform laws passed in the 1970s.

The laws aimed at curbing the influence of rich "fat cat" donors by limiting individual contributions to \$1,000 and offering government subsidies to match funds collected in amounts of \$250 or less.

A minimum of \$5,000 in contributions of up to \$250 each must be raised in 20 or more states to qualify for the matching federal subsidies. This has fund-raising a mass grass-roots affair.

It is also one reason why Mr. Mondale has been rated the front-runner among Democrats since Edward Kennedy quit the race. With the political network he has built up over 25 years, Mr. Mondale met the matching fund requirements in two days flat.

## Record surpluses for EEC farmers

By Wolfgang Hirt

1982 has been a record year for EEC agriculture. So once again the familiar mountains of surplus butter, grain, fruit and vegetables, plus lakes of wine, have appeared. This is upsetting the Americans, because subsidised farm exports are making it difficult for American farmers to sell. It is also costing the EEC a lot of money. It is likely to be difficult to pay for the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP).

The 1982 grain harvest was 125 million tonnes. The most that can be eaten in the EEC nations, by both two and four-legged consumers, is 100 million tonnes. The apple crop was 7.6 million tonnes compared with 5 million in 1981. Seldom have so many peaches, pears and plums been harvested as in 1982, while EEC vineyards reported a bumper 170 million hectolitres of wine.

Wine consumption in the 10 EEC countries is to roughly 135 million hecto-litres a year. The butter mountain mounted to a further 400,000 tonnes, partly because cows are giving more and more milk, on average 4,260 kg per cow per year, as against 4,160 kg in 1981. The other reason for the butter mountain is that consumption is on the decline, while exports of EEC butter to the East bloc and the Middle East are dropping because foreign exchange is scarcer.

Dairy produce is the most serious problem facing Common Agricultural Policy, an EEC official admits. The European Community has to buy surplus butter at great expense. It then has to store it at great expense, only to export it at great expense later, if it can find buyers in world markets.

### Drawback

The drawback of the CAP is that no farm produce from EEC countries can be sold subsidised in world markets because EEC price guarantees are higher than world market prices. The European Community chips in the difference from its budget in order to sell surplus produce at all. This export reimbursement costs good money, especially for the major surplus commodities, butter and grain.

1982 was particularly disastrous because there were bumper harvests not only in Europe but also in the United States, Argentina and New Zealand, the EEC's main competitors in world markets. With record harvests all over the world, market prices plummeted, leaving the difference to be reimbursed from EEC funds greater than ever.

Worse still, the surplus wine has to be distilled: at the Common Market's expense, of course. So people are wondering how the EEC can possibly afford to pay. "Agricultural expenditure will naturally increase next year," says a Brussels Eurostat who is responsible for handling funds. "But the framework of the EEC's own funds will not be exceeded."

In 1982 the EEC budget totalled DM51 bn. Cash comes from two sources. Duties imposed on imports from non-EEC countries are paid into the Common Market kitty. So is up to one per cent of VAT revenue. In 1982 value-added tax remitted to Brussels totalled 0.92 per cent of the respective national totals in the 10 EEC countries.

### Call a halt

Many pundits feel the one per cent will fast be reached if the CAP continues to encourage surplus production. Someone must

call a halt to the trend, but who in Brussels is to do so?

At the European Commission thought is at least being given to a reform of CAP. Quotas are to be imposed for a number of products. They would mean farmers would be paid guaranteed prices up to a certain output level, and thereafter less or nothing at all (as is already the case with sugar).

Also, annual price increases are to be scaled down, the aim even being to gradually reduce price guarantees for products in chronic surplus. Prices would thus be cut to bring them more into line with world market rates. This is a step in the right direction and is recommended in the latest report by the scientific advisers to the Bonn Agriculture Ministry.

The Bonn pundits advocate annual cuts of up to three per cent in real agricultural prices. It sounds as though the EEC in Brussels has seen sense too. The European Commission may not, at the time of writing, have published according to schedule its farm price proposals for the 1983/84 agricultural year. But it is an open secret in Brussels that farm price guarantees are only expected to increase by about five per cent, as against an EEC inflation averaging over 10 per cent. Even if moderation is observed in this department surpluses cannot be eliminated overnight, however. So the EEC Commission also advises a shot in the arm for farm exports. This is an idea on which the French in particular are keen.

But the Americans are unlikely to accept any such idea. It is 20 years since they waged their legendary chicken war on the Common Market. Subsidised EEC farm exports are increasingly making life difficult for U.S. exporters in world markets, with the result that the Americans are starting to level stronger criticism at Europe. They gave a clear warning at the GATT conference in Geneva, where a member of the U.S. delegation frankly said: "We too can throw surpluses on to the world market. We have the grain, the butter and the cash."

### Fear crisis

U.S. attacks on the EEC must be seen against the background of the most serious crisis American farmers have faced since the 1930s. The U.S. government cannot look on helplessly as U.S. exporters are elbowed out of world markets by the Europeans. The Americans may not subsidise their farm exports, but U.S. farmers are given tax incentives and paid bonuses by the government. The smoke has cleared from the first storm in a transatlantic farm war. A high-ranking U.S. delegation led by Secretary of State Shultz flew to Brussels and agreed with EEC officials, according to the communiqué, to jointly analyse and solve the problems.

So they should. If Europe and America were to try and undercut each other out of world markets the Soviet Union and its allies in Eastern Europe would certainly be laughing up their sleeves. They are short of supplies and always need to plug gaps by buying in the world market.

As for the Soviet Union, Bonn Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl is on record as having said, tongue in cheek, that the Soviet planned economy would do EEC agricultural policy a power of good. All we need to do, he said, is to introduce socialism in the Common Market and before we knew where we were there would be a shortage of farm produce, not a surplus.

— From Kolner Stadt-Anzeiger

## Different opinions as to the future of Mrs. Gandhi, but she has had drawbacks before

### Congress Indira receives some local warnings

By Bernard Melinsky  
 Reuter

NEW DELHI — Indira Gandhi's state election defeats have called into question her claim to be India's only leader of national stature, but few people are prepared to say her political days are numbered. Mrs. Gandhi's election rebuffs last week in the southern states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh shattered the myth of her invulnerability in these former strongholds. But after testing a far worse defeat when she was ousted from office in the 1977 general election, she came back to win a resounding victory less than three years later.

Analysts are sharply divided as to whether last week's polls represent a vote of no-confidence in her leadership, or a combination of regional feeling and disillusionment with her centrally-ruling Congress (I) Party's local administrations.

Mrs. Gandhi has an overwhelming majority in the national parliament and her party still rules in 15 of India's 22 states. The national opposition is badly fragmented and has failed to unite into a credible all-India alternative. Some analysts have speculated that this lack of unity may prompt Mrs. Gandhi to call general elections before her term ends in 1985, despite her own party's dis-

array in several states.

Mrs. Gandhi's immediate problem seems to be not so much the dent to her own vote-catching image as the faction-fighting and dissidence within her party, analysts say. But they stress the problems are connected because Congress (I) is essentially what its name implies, Congress Indira.

Critics say the party is primarily an electoral machine lacking the ideology and calibre of the old Congress Party which spearheaded the independence movement against Britain and dominated Indian politics for many years. Mrs. Gandhi has twice split the Congress Party of her father, independent India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, when her leadership was at stake.

The central leadership of the Congress (I), which emerged after the last split in 1977 when she was ousted from power, remains solidly behind her. But at state level, some members resent what they consider the undue influence exerted by the central leadership.

Loyalty to Mrs. Gandhi is still high and some commentators believe she can turn the electoral tide if she acts firmly and decisively in knocking the party into shape.

### Central interference

"The three issues that Mrs.

Gandhi refused to take cognisance of during the Andhra-Karnataka campaign — arrogance of power, appalling corruption and constant central interference in states — will continue to haunt her party unless she is prepared to take firm steps... to restore inner party democracy, respect dissent, stamp out dishonesty and reward more deserving party colleagues," wrote G.K. Reddy in The Hindu newspaper.

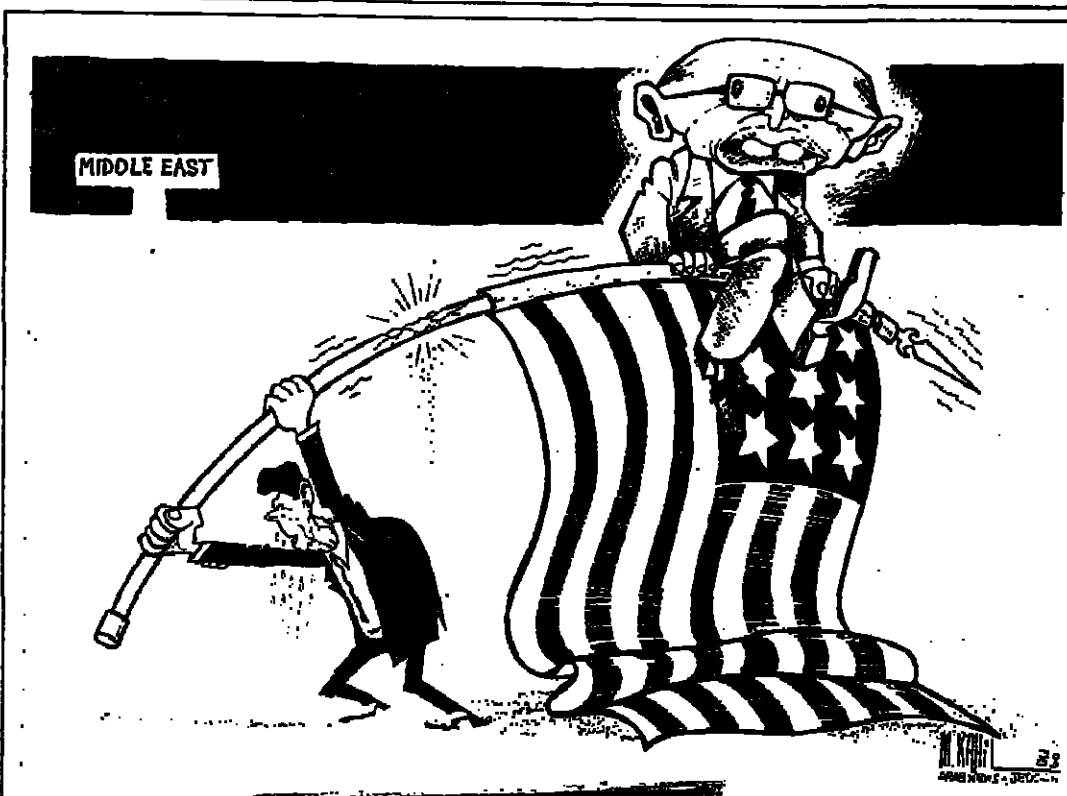
In The Hindustan Times, N.C. Menon said: "The people of Andhra and Karnataka have now issued a clear warning that whereas Mrs. Gandhi can still expect their unquestioned mandate, her minions will be judged entirely on their merits." Amalendu Das Gupta, writing in The Statesman, accused Congress (I) spokesmen of trying to promote a "pathetic fiction" before elections next month (in Delhi and the northeastern state of Assam) that Mrs. Gandhi's popularity was undiminished. "There can be no question that Mrs. Gandhi's political authority has been severely damaged," he wrote, adding that full recovery seemed impossible.

Kuldip Nayar, in The Tribune, said the polls showed beyond doubt the myth of Mrs. Gandhi's charisma had been shattered. "This time it looks difficult for her to retrieve the position because the people have lost faith

in her capacity to govern," he said. But Mrs. Gandhi is too experienced and tough a political fighter not to see the danger signals both within her party and outside. She faces constant demands from states ruled by non-Congress governments for greater regional

powers and strident calls for more autonomy from the Sikh-dominated opposition Akali Dal in the northern state of Punjab. She won some respite this week from unrest in the Punjab, a major headache, when the Akali leadership agreed to resume talks on

her demands. She plans elections next month in Assam, where a campaign against illegal immigrants from Bangladesh has brought three years of unrest. But protesters have launched a fresh campaign against the holding of polls.



## LETTERS

### Imperative with more stringent traffic laws

To the editor:

On Thursday Jan. 13, a very dear friend of mine, was the victim of yet another reckless young driver. Having undergone a long emergency operation. She will be in hospital a long time with her injuries thanks to a 20-year-old who drove his car at 100 k.p.h. in a 60 k.p.h. vicinity.

Nor unfortunately, is this an isolated case. Time and time again we hear of very bad accidents caused by youngsters, often under age, and even without licences driving recklessly their parents cars.

In a country fortunately with a very low crime rate, it is surely imperative that more stringent traffic laws are put into practice. Let's see more traffic police about, and let us see some action from them. The radar cars do a good job, but we all know where to find them now! Place them on the side roads, on the old airport road in the suburbs...

The second point I would like to make is how frightening it is to go to a hospital in an emergency to find it has no blood bank. My friend was admitted to a hospital in Marka with no blood bank, again not an isolated situation here.

Therefore to get the blood needed one has to go to the blood bank in Ashrafieh, a long way from Marka!

I'm sure there must be a large percentage of Jordanians who would be ready to become blood donors. What is needed, though, is a couple of central clinics, which would be convenient for everybody.

With optimism.

J.B. Bhatt  
 Amman



Dr. Farouk Al Baz, geologist extraordinary, talks about his passion for deserts and outer space

# 'Moon king' made geology make sense to Apollo astronauts

By Lamis Andoni

Special to the Jordan Times

"The King of the Moon" is what American space scientists and astronauts at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) call Dr. Farouk Al Baz. They say "He knows the map of the moon like he knows the palm of his hand".



Dr. Farouk Al Baz is the Arab-American geologist who trained the Apollo space programme astronauts to select the sites on the moon to be photographed. On his last visit to Jordan, Dr. Baz talked to the Jordan Times about his 16-year involvement in the Apollo programme and in desert reclamation projects in Egypt and other Arab countries.

Dr. Farouk Al Baz was born in Zagazig, Egypt, in 1938. His interest in the natural world started at an early age. He says "As a youngster I was fascinated by nature. I joined the Boy Scouts, and I enjoyed their outings. When I had the opportunity to continue my higher education at Ain Shams University in Cairo, I studied chemistry and biology because of their interplay in the life of living forms as well as the earth as a whole."

Dr. Baz graduated from Ain Shams University in 1958 and taught at Assiut University in upper Egypt for two years. In 1960 he left for the U.S. where he obtained his M.Sc. at the University of Montana. And his Ph.D. from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT). "In my graduate education, I concentrated on economic geology which takes into account the expense allocated for mining and other geological work."

His interest in space developed during his teaching year at Heidelberg University in West Germany in 1963. "In Germany I got to know a wonderful old geologist who was known as the father of minerals because he was able to identify all kinds of minerals. The geologist, Dr. Ramdohr, was an expert in the history of meteorites through studying their composition, and since meteorites are bits of other planets, I became fascinated by the study of space science."

But it was a small incident that started him on the right track. In 1964 while he was working at Bellcom and Bell Telephone Laboratories in Washington,

which were involved in moon research. Dr. Baz noticed that until that year nobody had systematically studied the 4322 pictures of the moon taken by the spacecraft Lunar Orbiter that went around the moon.

## Poring over pictures

"I was amazed that although there were 125 geologists working at NASA, not one of them studied pictures systematically, so I pored over these pictures day and night."

His main objective was to use these pictures to classify the features of the Lunar surface, and he was eventually able to make a classification of sixteen areas on the moon. "It was proved later that all the types of features on the lunar surface could be found in each of these areas," Dr. Baz said. The landing sites of the Apollo missions were eventually chosen in six of these 16 areas.

The classification made by Dr. Baz was brought to the attention of the space scientists accidentally, when the president of the Bellcom Laboratories was making his regular tour and found Dr. Baz studying his classification. This caught the attention of the president who asked Dr. Baz to show the classification to the geologists of the Orbiter Surveyor Utilisation Committee.

"The classification produced a heated debate among the geologists which lasted until six in the morning," Dr. Baz said. It was at this point that his actual involvement in the Apollo programme started.

Dr. Baz was heavily involved in all the Apollo missions and in the Space Shuttle Columbia programmes. He became a permanent member of the landing sites selection team at NASA. His work also included training astronauts in

visual observations and how to select the sites of the moon to be photographed, the selection of the right photographic instruments and the co-ordination of flight tasks with housekeeping duties.

The training of the astronauts seems to have been the most intriguing part of Dr. Baz's work, and he speaks enthusiastically about it. "Before I took on the astronauts, they were being trained the way geologists are taught at university. Consequently they found it boring, did not see its relevance, and were developing an aversion to geology, so I decided to use a totally different approach."

"To begin with I did not mention a single mineral. The first thing I did was to give them a set of questions based on simple visual observation. They were due to fly from Texas to Los Angeles on their way to Miami. I flew to Los Angeles ahead of them and waited for them at the airport."

## Surprising journey

The astronauts had to answer a question every 15 minutes and record the features and structures of the earth beneath them. When they arrived in Los Angeles, one of them exclaimed to Dr. Baz: "My God! I may have travelled along the same route thousands of times but I never saw what I've seen on this trip."

By doing this, Dr. Baz showed the astronauts what man can observe using his eyes and brain only, without complicated instruments. Made the astronauts realise how much they could contribute to finding out more about the features of the moon.

"I followed the same method with them when they were orbiting around the moon. I used their own pilot language to direct them to observe the geography of the

moon. They had to trace certain features on the surface of the moon. In fact, that was the origin of the names of the features. The astronauts named each feature according to what they thought it looked like."

It was the additional information which the astronauts could observe that mattered. "I wanted them to add to what I know," Dr. Baz said. The training proved quite successful to the extent that the observations made by one of the astronauts of Apollo 15, Alfred Warden, resulted in the selection of a landing site for another mission.

Dr. Baz is the recipient of many awards and medals for his contribution to space science, among them the Exceptional Science Achievement Medal from NASA in 1971, and the Alumni Achievement Award from the University of Montana. But he points out that during the first years of working on the Apollo programmes, nobody was thinking of credit or awards.

"It was an incredible time Dr. Baz says. "We were fortunate to participate in the fulfilment of the greatest dream of humanity. It was not the just fact that man reached the moon and that the Apollo mission was followed by 16 more missions, but it was the knowledge which was obtained about the moon and space that added to the greatness of the event."

Dr. Baz says the knowledge acquired from the pictures taken and the experiments conducted on the moon indicates that the moon is about 4.6 billion years old and has not undergone any major structural change for the last three billion years. The researches showed that the moon and the earth are very similar from a geological point of view. "We can therefore learn a lot about the history of the evolution of the structure and features of the earth by

studying the Moon," says Dr. Baz. The results obtained from the Apollo programme were "far beyond what we have ever dreamt of," he adds.

## Message to the world

The role played by Dr. Baz in the Apollo missions became known to the Arab World only after Apollo 17, when one of the astronauts conveyed a message to the world in Arabic. Dr. Baz taught the astronauts to say the sentence in Arabic. After that, Arab newspapers started talking about the "Arab scientist at NASA."

Yet Dr. Baz has always sustained strong relations with his home land, even during the years in which he was heavily involved in supervising the space missions. In 1976 he taught geology at Ain Shams University in Cairo, where he took part in the development of desert resource programmes.

From 1976 on, his ties with the Arab World became stronger and he started supervising similar programmes in Libya, Sudan, Saudi Arabia and several Gulf countries. Commenting on his work in the Arab countries Dr. Baz said "I grew up in a family where we were taught that our country is the Arab World."

In 1978, Dr. Baz was appointed scientific adviser to the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. As an adviser he had to give his opinion on scientific projects presented by foreign corporations or suggested by Egyptian scientists and universities. His work in Egypt also included the supervision of desert reclamation programmes and development of desert resources.

The desert reclamation programmes involved selection of desert areas for agricultural

expansion. "Three areas were selected and are being developed in Egypt," he explained. "The first is to the west of the Nile Delta, the second is in the Qanna Valley and the third in the Sinai Peninsula."

"The work in Egypt also involved evaluation of which minerals can be developed and the allocation of funds to mining projects," Dr. Baz said. He also pointed out the potential of the phosphate and gold deposits in Egypt. "There is a phosphate mine in operation already, and as far as gold is concerned, I advised the late President Sadat that mining of gold should follow the traces of the old mines which were discovered by the Pharaohs," he said.

"The Pharaohs were excellent geologists who located each and every gold vein," said Dr. Baz. The methods of extraction were, of course, not advanced and thus the spoil tips are still there, which makes it easier for today's Egyptian geologists to locate the old mines discovered by their ancestors. Furthermore, the new sophisticated methods of extraction enable the Egyptians to extract the gold from the spoil left by the Pharaohs. "All the gold mines now known in Egypt are old mines first discovered by the Pharaohs," Dr. Baz asserts.

For his contribution to the development of resources in Egypt, Dr. Baz was decorated with the Order of Merit (First Class) by the Egyptian government in 1978. "I feel proud when people, especially young people, consider me their example of hard work, ambition, and success," he says.

"My real reward is when I become a source of inspiration and encouragement to our younger generation in their search for knowledge and a better future. To our young people I say that hard work and organisation are the secret of success."

# Khirbet Iskander challenges long-held nomadism theories

By Rami G. Khouri

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Long accepted theories that invading Amorites turned this part of the Middle East into a nomadic society devoid of permanent cities and villages in the Early Bronze Age IV period (2400-2000 B.C.) are being challenged by new findings at an archaeological excavation in the Wadi Wala, south of Madaba. The 150 x 150 metre site of Khirbet Iskander is located on a small hill on the north bank of the Wadi Wala, about 500 metres west of the small bridge where the King's Highway crosses the wadi.

Dr. Suzanne Richard of Drew University, New Jersey, completed her second full digging season at Khirbet Iskander last year and has started to piece together what she believes is a picture of cultural continuity between EB III and EB IV, without the radical break between those two eras that has been assumed by most archaeologists until today.

The Early Bronze Age in Palestine/Syria spans the period 3300-2000 B.C., during which the first great wave of city-building characterised the region. But a major problem that archaeologists have had to deal with is that there seems to be a sharp cultural break between EB III and EB IV around 2400 B.C. At about this time, the long established cities of Palestine/Syria suddenly vanish, and the area appears to be taken over by nomadic or semi-nomadic people. The classic theory has been that the invading Amorites destroyed the cities and dominated the area for 400 years, imposing upon it a nomadic lifestyle. This explains why there have been no city remains or domestic occupation found from EB IV, but only cemeteries and squatter camps, reflecting this period of deurbanisation, according to established theories.

Dr. Richard's two seasons at Khirbet Iskander, coupled with her previous research while doing her doctoral dissertation at Johns

Hopkins University, suggests there are major flaws in this theory. For one thing, her excavations at Khirbet Iskander show there was a permanent urban settlement at the site during the EB IV period, including thick city walls and domestic buildings. There is also strong evidence, from pottery and the architecture, that the transition from EB III to EB IV at the site was peaceful and altogether normal.

From studying the entire pottery inventory of the period, Dr. Richard also concludes that every pottery form in EB IV can be traced back to a prototype in the EB III repertoire. And she also says that while there is evidence of some destruction in EB III sites in Palestine/Syria, there are not the radical changes in pottery forms, wholesale destruction and widespread burned layers that one would expect to find in EB III or IV cities in the region if, as suggested, the Amorites invaded the area, destroyed existing cities everywhere and imposed a new

culture based on nomadism.

From studying the ceramics, lithic material and metal objects from the two periods, she concludes that there was a complete cultural continuity from EB III to EB IV.

Dr. Richard suggests that the end of the EB III era in this region corresponded with the first Egyptian decline, thereby reducing trade and the income that derived from it. She also sees evidence of a major climatic shift which would have forced the people to revert to nomadism in order to cope with the new environmental conditions, thereby bringing about the clear change in lifestyle towards the end of the Early Bronze Age.

To test this theory, Dr. Richard chose to excavate at Khirbet Iskander because it offered the best chance of finding domestic structures and continuous stratigraphy spanning the last 1000 years of the Early Bronze Age. Her main question when she started the project was: Was there

gradual development or a radical break between the EB III and EB IV periods in Palestine/Syria? Earlier work by Nelson Glueck in the 1930's and Peter Parr in the mid-50's showed beyond a doubt that this was a major Early Bronze site.

A surface survey in the summer of 1981 indicated that the site was occupied from the late Chalcolithic period to EB IV. Two initial probes quickly revealed a very thick EB IV layer of occupation, at the bottom of which was pottery that was identified as being from a transitional phase between EB III and EB IV. House walls and associated domestic structures were also uncovered in the first season (1981), though not enough evidence was uncovered either to prove or disprove Dr. Richard's theory of cultural continuity from EB III to EB IV.

In the second season, completed in 1982, a third area was excavated and the first two soundings were expanded. The results, Dr. Richard says, show "there is

hardly a doubt that we have found the first EB IV fortification in Palestine." The city wall uncovered includes some stones that were 1 x 1 metres in size, with the wall itself being two metres thick, what Dr. Richard calls "rather monumental masonry".

The archaeologists have dug down to reveal seven courses of stones making up the city wall, and they are still digging down after having exposed about 1.5 metres of the wall, all of which dates from the EB IV period. One corner of the wall appears to include a tower, while underneath some parts of the stone wall the archaeologists have found traces of an apparently earlier mud brick wall. Other structures that have been found include three small walls with entrances (possible animal pens), an 80-centimetre-wide house wall, a tabun (oven), what appears to be a two-metre-wide gate in the city wall, retaining or retaining walls, and several rooms that seem to be from a domestic complex.

Artifacts excavated from the EB IV levels include grinding stones, round stone "pecking tools" or "pounders", five pierced bone needles, one metal awl, flint and stone sickle blades and considerable amounts of fragmented pottery. Few domestic items were found because the three areas excavated during the past two years have been near the outer fortification walls, rather than in the central area of the site, which, presumably, would have more domestic structures.

No human bones have been found yet, and Dr. Richard is keen to try and find the cemetery of the ancient city. One box of animal bones was collected and is being analysed now, which will help determine the environment and natural resources of the area in ancient times.

The two seasons of work at Khirbet Iskander (to be followed by two more in 1984 and 1986) have shown a clear continuity between urban settlements in EB III and EB IV, as well as the presence of a rather substantial fortified city in EB IV. Why this should be the case at this site while the rest of the area in the last 400 years of the third millennium B.C. shows only nomadic camps and cemeteries, without any similar permanent cities, remains to be answered. Khirbet Iskander itself seems to have reached its heyday in the EB IV period; after that, the site only produces pottery sherds, without any permanent structures, from the Late Bronze, Iron, Roman and Islamic periods.

It is possible that for some reason Khirbet Iskander escaped the destruction of cities that took place in other parts of the region, or that there was a change in culture but it was a minor, gradual one.

"It is clear," Dr. Richard says, "that we have a permanent, settled community at Khirbet Iskander in EB IV and that life continued there from EB III into EB IV. If there was a cultural break in the area between EB III and EB IV, it was not severe at Khirbet Iskander."

TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
<b>JORDAN TELEVISION</b> <b>MAIN CHANNEL</b> 17:30 ..... Korna 17:50 ..... Cartoons 18:15 ..... Children's Programme 18:40 ..... Documentary 19:00 ..... Programme Preview 19:10 ..... Programme on Sports 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 20:30 ..... Arabic Series 21:30 ..... Local Programme 22:30 ..... Arabic Series 23:00 ..... News in Arabic <b>FOREIGN CHANNEL</b> 18:00 ..... French Programme 19:00 ..... News in French 19:30 ..... News in Hebrew 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 20:30 ..... Movie of the Week: "Home to Stay" Henry Fonda & Francis McGuire 22:00 ..... News in English 22:15 ..... Dallas <b>RADIO JORDAN</b> 855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & partly on 9560 KHz. SW 07:10 ..... Morning Show 08:00 ..... News Summary 08:05 ..... Morning Show 12:00 ..... News Summary 12:05 ..... Pop Session 13:00 ..... News Summary 13:05 ..... Pop Session 14:00 ..... News Bulletin 14:10 ..... Instruments 14:30 ..... In Concert 15:00 ..... Concert Hour 16:00 ..... News Summary 16:05 ..... Instruments, Old Favorites 17:00 ..... News Summary 18:00 ..... News Summary 18:05 ..... Top Twenty 19:00 ..... News Summary 19:30 ..... Date with a Star 20:00 ..... Evening Show 21:00 ..... News Summary 22:00 ..... Evening Show 23:00 ..... News Summary 24:00 ..... News Headlines <b>BBC WORLD SERVICE</b> 639, 720, 1413 KHz. 06:00 Newscast 06:30 Voices to Remember 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09 24		<b>TODAY'S EVENTS</b> <b>FILM</b> * Der Lange Jammer, colour film subtitled in English, at the Goethe Institute at 8:00 p.m. <b>EXHIBITIONS</b> * Landscapes Beyond the Periphery, at the American Cultural Centre. * "Jordan '83" - Designs, painting and sculpture" at the French Cultural Centre. <b>VIDEO</b> * CBS Evening News, at the American Centre at 2:00 and 7:00 p.m. <b>LECTURE</b> * "The Use of New Technologies in Primary and Secondary Schooling," by Dr. Michael Osborne, at the American Centre at 4:30 p.m. <b>CULTURAL CENTRES</b> American Centre ..... tel. 41520 British Council ..... 36147-8 French Cultural Centre ..... 37009 Goethe Institute ..... 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777 Hays Arts Centre ..... 667181 Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793 Y.W.M.A. ..... 664251 Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111 University of Jordan Library ..... 84355 <b>MUSEUMS</b> Folklore Museum Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill).		<b>AMMAN AIRPORT</b> This information is supplied by Air Jordan. Information department at Amman Airport tel. 92201-6, where it should always be verified. <b>ARRIVALS</b> 06:45 ..... Cairo (EA) 08:45 ..... Cairo (RJ) 08:45 ..... Amman (RJ) 09:15 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 09:30 ..... Jeddah (RJ) 09:40 ..... Dhahran (RJ) 09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 10:15 ..... Beirut (RJ) 10:35 ..... Dhahran, Riyadh (SV) 11:00 ..... Cairo (EA) 14:35 ..... Kuwait (KAC) 16:00 ..... Baghdad, Istanbul (RJ) 16:30 ..... Larana (RJ) 16:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 16:55 ..... Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ) 17:15 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ) 17:30 ..... London, Paris (RJ) 17:45 ..... Madrid, Tripoli (RJ) 18:05 ..... Rome (Alitalia) 18:30 ..... Amman (RJ) 19:00 ..... Amsterdam, Athens (KLM) 19:05 ..... Copenhagen, Athens (SA) 19:15 ..... Karachi (LI) 19:30 ..... Cairo (EA) 20:45 ..... Beirut (MEA) 21:00 ..... Rio De Janeiro, Lisbon (LH) 21:05 ..... Frankfurt, Damascus (LH) 21:25 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ) 00:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 00:45 ..... Baghdad (RJ) 01:45 ..... Cairo (EA) <b>DEPARTURES:</b> 06:45 ..... Cairo (RJ) 06:15 ..... Damascus, Frankfurt (LH) 07:00 ..... Amman (RJ) 07:50 ..... Cairo (EA) 08:45 ..... Beirut (MEA) 09:35 ..... Athens, Amsterdam (KLM) 11:00 ..... Vienna, New York (RJ) 11:15 ..... Tunis, Casablanca (RJ) 11:20 ..... Athens, Copenhagen (RJ) 12:15 ..... Larana (RJ) 12:45 ..... Riyadh, Dhahran (SV) 14:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 15:30 ..... Beirut (RJ) 18:45 ..... Amman (RJ) 19:00 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 19:15 ..... Dhahran (RJ) 19:30 ..... Damascus (RJ)		<b>EMERGENCIES</b> Ambulance ..... 143, 75111 Fire, fire, police ..... 149 Blood bank ..... 75121 Civil Defence rescue ..... 96111 Fire headquarters ..... 22040-3 Police rescue ..... 192, 21111, 37777 Police headquarters ..... 39141 Traffic police ..... 56340-1 Electric Power Co. ..... 36311-2 Municipal water service ..... 71225-8 <b>HOSPITALS</b> Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813-32 Khalid Maternity, J. Amman ..... 44281-4 Akhbar Maternity, J. Amman ..... 42441 Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 42362 Malha, J. Amman ..... 36140 Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 064171-4 Shmeisani Hospital ..... 669131-5 University Hospital ..... 845845 Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein ..... 067158 Al-Muasher Hospital ..... 067227-9 The Islamic, Abdal ..... 665292 Al-Ahl, Abdal ..... 661164 Italian, Al-Muhajreen ..... 77101-3 Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 75111 Army, Marka ..... 91611 <b>NIGHT DUTY</b> AMMAN Dr. Dawoud Al Saburi ..... 76942 <b>MARKET PRICES</b> Upper/lower price in fils per kg. Apple (African) ..... 220/180 Apple (American) ..... 500/450 Apple (Double Red) ..... 250/200 Apple (Golden) ..... 250/200 Apple (Kishki) ..... 250/200 Apple (French) ..... 350/300 Apple (Stark) ..... 250/200 Banana ..... 260/200 Banana (Muzammar) ..... 225/180 Beans ..... 400/350 Beans (green) ..... 800/700 Bonani ..... 200/160 Cabbage ..... 150/120 Carrot ..... 180/150 Cauliflower (white) ..... 170/140 Chestnuts ..... 600/500 Coconut ..... 340/280 Cucumber (large) ..... 550/400 Cucumber (small) ..... 780/700 Eggplant (large) ..... 200/150 Garlic ..... 500/450 Grapefruit ..... 130/100 Lemon (local) ..... 150/120 Marrow (large) ..... 180/150 Marrow (small) ..... 270/220 Olives ..... 300/250 Onion (dry) ..... 120/100 Onion (green) ..... 240/200 Oranges ..... 260/200 Oranges (Mandarin) ..... 180/150 Oranges (Shamoun) ..... 760/50 Oranges (local) ..... 130/100 Pepper (Sweet) ..... 400/350 Pepper (Hot Green) ..... 560/500 Potatoes ..... 170/140 Radish ..... 760/50 Spinach ..... 180/150 Tomatoes ..... 200/150 Turnip ..... 120/100	



## SPORTS

## Rebel West Indian cricketers out of work before S. African tour

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados (R) — Most of the rebel West Indian cricketers who have now thrown away any chance of playing international or local club cricket by joining a lucrative tour of South Africa were out of work for most of last year and did not have bright prospects, cricket sources here said.

Several Caribbean governments have bitterly condemned the 15-strong tour party, which has been guaranteed a minimum fee of \$100,000 a man. Its members were accused of aiding white-ruled South Africa's efforts to return to international cricket.

South African cricketers were banned from overseas tours 13 years ago because of Pretoria's policy of apartheid.

Among the touring players who did have potential are young Barbadian fast bowlers Franklin Stephenson and Ezra Moseley. Both might some day have represented at least their country and possibly the West Indies.

Apart from experienced international test cricketers, Colin Croft and Sylvester Clarke, many of the rebels, including Barbadians Albert Padmore, Emerson Trotman, Alvin Greenidge

and Derick Parry from Nevis, needed the cash, the sources said. Collis King, hard-hitting Barbadian star of the 1979 World Cup series of one-day matches, is getting older and less likely to be selected for test tours.

He has a seasonal contract to play in England, estimated at around £5,000 (\$8,000), but it does not include air fares or accommodation.

King had seemed likely to play in this year's World Cup in England, but Padmore, who had just been sacked as Barbados captain, was unemployed and had a family to support.

Trotman had a disappointing Shell Shield Series season in the West Indies last year, scoring only 31 runs in three matches. He did not have much work for most of the year, and his place on the Barbados team was under threat.

Stephenson had just lost a contract to play for the Australian state of Tasmania after a very successful first season last year and was out of work.

Parry, a former test off-spinner, was also unemployed for most of last year as was Greenidge and Trinidadian Bernard Julien.

Jamaicans Everton Mattis and Richard Austin have just been

sacked from their jobs with the government's Institute of Sport (INSPO), which oversees the development of national sport.

Rebel captain Lawrence Rowe, an injury-prone career nearing an end, now runs a sporting goods shop.

Explaining their reason for accepting the South African contracts, player manager Padmore said in a letter to the Barbados Cricket Association (BCA):

"We have realised that our respective economic positions and our outstanding liabilities render it impracticable for any of us, from the standpoint not only of ourselves personally, but our families, to refuse the renewed offer to us to participate for a period of six weeks for a brief cricket tour in South Africa."

The West Indies Cricket Board of Control (WICBC), which announced the rebels had been banned from regional cricket, has tried to correct the impression that its sides are underpaid.

It said in a statement that, on a 1981-82 tour of Australia, the West Indies players received a total of \$330,000 in basic salaries, with individuals paid according to experience.

The WICBC said it had also

established a provident fund for West Indies players and that, with 19 tours planned over the next eight years, they had a worthwhile future.

Control Board President Allan Rae said his body had been trying to work out a scheme with Caribbean governments under which cricketers would be paid retainers during the off season to coach either for the board or national associations.

Rae said it was estimated players would receive the equivalent of between \$11,000 and \$16,500 annually.

The rebel cricketers' decision to go to South Africa means they might have to depend in future on contracts with the South African Cricket Union (SACU) or with English or Australian clubs. WICBC sources said.

In face of government displeasure, most of the rebels are expected to have difficulty in getting jobs at home.

The Trinidad and Tobago government has said non-national rebel players will not be welcome in future and it has stripped Jamaican Rowe and Trinidadian Julien of honours conferred on them for services to cricket.

## The Liverpool pair that strikes hot with every shot

LIVERPOOL (Agencies) — Kenny Dalglish and Ian Rush, the perfect blend of experience and youth, this season have developed into the most potent striking partnership in English League soccer.

Rush, leading First Division goalscorer with 22 strikes to his credit, has improved vastly in the past six months. He's tougher, quicker, sharper in the penalty area.

Dalglish, written off by many critics at the start of the season, has responded to Rush's improvement with a series of stunningly effective performances and goals in equal measure. Liverpool manager Bob Paisley already has been moved to say that the duo are perhaps the best goalscoring pair he has seen in his 43 years at Anfield.

Extravagant praise indeed. Previous Liverpool striking partnerships include John Toshack and Kevin Keegan, Roger Hunt and Ian St. John and Billy Liddell and Albert Stubbins. But as Liverpool have moved 10 points clear of the chasing pack at the top of the First Division, Rush the gangling 21-year-old Welsh international, and Dalglish, the canny 31-year-old Scottish veteran, have meshed together as if born to the task.

They have a telepathic under-

standing, this unlikely pair. Both are predators goalscorers pure and simple, but both also are creators of space, providers of chances.

Dalglish signed for Liverpool six years ago after an outstanding career with Glasgow Celtic. He was the replacement of Kevin Keegan and many knowledgeable judges immediately picked him as a better player.

Rush cost 300,000 pounds from Chester two years ago and, almost immediately, started finding the net with monotonous regularity. In 126 matches, the young Welshman has scored 68 goals, as average of 54 per cent. Dalglish, in 672 games, has netted 299 times. His average of 46 per cent is testament to his consistency.

Paisley said in 1977, after Dalglish had put pen to paper and become a Liverpool player: "It's moments like this that you feel something is guiding your hand."

The canny Scot is unable to explain his goalscoring ability. "It's largely a matter of instinct," he said in a recent interview. "You can't plan to score. It happens when there's a half chance and there's someone there to take it."

Dalglish and Rush have that sort of partnership. Very little is planned. The majority of their link-ups are instinctive, and frequently deadly.

## TENNIS TALK

### Don't start too young

By Maureen Stalla

I AM frequently asked what is the ideal age for children to start playing tennis. Contrary to what many eager parents think, the saying, "the sooner the better" does not apply in this case.

Tennis requires sophisticated motor skills. That is, the player must have acquired reasonable hand-eye coordination before he walks on a tennis court. He is ready for tennis lessons if he can throw a ball from the service line over the net, if he can catch a ball which is thrown to him, and if he can step and toss a ball to a certain target. Most ten-year-old children have developed muscle tone and coordination to begin tennis and progress at a steady rate. Naturally there are exceptions, but they are rather than many parents would like to think.

On those rare occasions when I have one or two, six or seven year olds, I limit the time to fifteen or twenty minutes. The attention span and arm muscles rarely last longer than that. And at this age my most important job is to make tennis enjoyable so they will still want to play when they are older. The children learn to bounce the ball with the racket (downs) and bounce it on the strings into the air (ups). This develops arm strength and eye-hand coordination. Then I spend the time teaching them to hit two-handed backhands, emphasising the transfer of weight. Those skills are enough until they are nine or ten. I teach the backhand first because: 1) It is a natural stroke; most children do it correctly from the start. 2) It will prevent them growing up with a complex complex which plagues many adults and 3) it develops a sense of weight transfer and footwork which is applied to the other strokes.

Another pitfall in starting too early is that by age thirteen, a child may have played tennis for seven years and be "burned out". The best adult players often follow a general pattern: They were sports oriented at an early age. From ages six to fourteen they excelled in many sports including tennis. At the relatively late age of fourteen or fifteen the child decided to focus entirely on tennis and worked intensively to achieve his peak in his twenties.

Tennis is a great sport for girls. It fits social standards as being a lady-like sport at all ages, where football, basketball and swimming are left behind with childhood. But it is the girls who have run and jumped and played ball who are going to be able to master the difficult game of tennis.

In most cases, if you take two identical six-year olds and start one in tennis, and have the other play sports (such as football, basketball, baseball and volleyball) and finally start him enthusiastically in tennis at age ten, by age twelve they will probably play evenly.



**THUNDERING BEATS:** A superb control of man over machine is displayed by a daredevil motorcyclist, thundering up a ramp over a human obstacle course in the Munich police show recently. The roar of the engine hid the racing heartbeats of the human team with their heads down and legs apart as man and machine fly in air. But once the rider cleared the obstacle efficiently the thundering beats of the team could be felt by the few around.

## India faces task of saving 4th test against Pakistan

HYDERABAD, Pakistan (R) — The battered Indian cricket side face a massive task in trying to save the fourth test against Pakistan when play resumes here Tuesday.

The Indians have been forced to follow on needing 392 runs to avoid an innings defeat with two day's play remaining.

Pakistan declared Sunday after amassing the huge total of 581 for three and then bundled India out for 189. Pakistan captain Imran Khan was again the destroyer with six for 35 off 17.2 overs and only Mohinder Amarnath with 61 and newcomer Balwinder Sandhu with 71 offered any resistance.

Pakistan have a 2-0 lead in the six-test series, winning the second test at Karachi by an innings and 86 runs and the third at Faisalabad by 10 wickets.

Meanwhile Pakistani Cricket Control Board President Nur Khan said he had settled a controversy over the umpiring in a discussion with Indian manager Fatesh Singh Rao Gaekwad who has returned to Pakistan from India after talks with Indian Cricket Board President Narendra K.P. Salve.

Salve said last Tuesday the standard of umpiring in Pakistan was unsatisfactory.

Press reports have also quoted Indian skipper Sunil Gavaskar as saying he was unhappy with the umpiring.

But Gavaskar has denied he made any criticism of the umpiring and said the series so far had been played in a "magnificent spirit" with an "excellent" relationship between the two teams.

## Villa to play Barcelona

LONDON (R) — Aston Villa's top scorer Gary Shaw, who has missed two games for the English first division soccer club because of a hamstring strain, has been named in a 16-man squad for the first leg of the European Super Cup against Barcelona in Spain on Wednesday.

Manager Tony Barton said Monday: "We want to win the trophy and this type of opposition is also excellent preparation for our European Cup quarter-final against Juventus in March."

## Radical rule changes to be discussed by IOC

LOS ANGELES (R) — Radical rule changes which could permit highly-paid tennis and soccer stars to compete in the Olympic Games will be considered by the executive board of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) at a four-day meeting starting here Tuesday.

After an absence of 64 years, tennis will return as an Olympic sport at the 1988 games in Seoul and the International Tennis Federation (ITF) has drawn up proposals which could enable players of the calibre of John McEnroe of the U.S. and Bjorn

Borg of Sweden to compete in South Korea.

An ITF meeting in Mexico four months ago set out proposals for an Olympic tournament open to all players, with eligibility based on performances in the men's and women's Grand Prix circuits and the Davis and Federation Cups.

But the IOC, though willing to relax its former insistence on purely amateur competitors in all its sports, is hesitant about opening its ranks to sporting millionaires despite the fact that they would be competing for honour rather than cash in Seoul.

There are similar proposals concerning next year's Olympic soccer tournament in Los Angeles for which the International Football Federation (FIFA) has come up with a plan which would admit professionals so long as they have not played in a World Cup and are not contracted to endorse sports-wear products.

A plan would enable other countries to compete on a par with East European soccer teams who have in the past been able to use their best players because they do not admit to professionalism.

But IOC sources said the proposals could face opposition from executive board members eager to maintain Eastern Europe's present advantage.



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## TIME

Hail the conquering heroine (Thatcher scores political points with triumphant tour of the Falklands)

Hot beds and long hours (Zurich's prostitutes seek to improve working conditions)

A pinch of progress in Lebanon (finally, and agenda)

Capital punishment in America (Time cover story)

Death and repression in Nicaragua (interview with defector)

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## 7 oil ministers call for urgent OPEC meeting

BAHRAIN (R) — Seven ministers from the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Monday proposed an emergency meeting of the organisation to try to patch up internal disputes and head off a possible collapse of the organisation's oil market price.

Iraq's Oil Minister Qassem Ahmad Taqi said after overnight crisis talks here that the rule-abiding majority of OPEC might cut prices unless other members stopped breaching output and price accords.

Mr. Taqi told reporters the seven ministers, a majority of the membership, had agreed to hold the emergency talks in Geneva next Sunday and other member states were being contacted.

The meeting would come just a month after ministers set an overall output ceiling of 18.5 million barrels per day to defend OPEC's \$34 a barrel reference price but failed to agree on individual output quotas to share out the glutted market.

Mr. Taqi said the proposed meeting could be the last chance for members undercutting official prices before those honouring the agreements acted to protect their

interests.

"Much as we dislike price discounting and cuts, that might be one of the decisions taken if everything else fails," he stated. He did not say when a cut would be made and added that the size of any reduction had not been discussed.

Saudi Arabia, whose Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani took part in the meeting here, has been leading a campaign to restore OPEC unity and persuade price cutters to toe the line.

Mr. Taqi said hopes of agreement had improved since the Dec. 20 meeting in Vienna. Other ministers also expressed hopes an output agreement could be reached. Kuwait's Ali Khalifa Al Sabah said cutting prices was the last thing Gulf ministers wanted.

The talks were also attended by ministers from Indonesia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Nigeria's Mallam Yahaya Dikko, OPEC's current president.

Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies warned last year that they bore the brunt of defending official prices. The kingdom's output has slumped to well below five million barrels a day this month from a peak of over 10 million, the Mid-

dle East Economic Survey has reported.

But Saudi Arabia has been reluctant to engage OPEC rebels in a price-cutting war aimed at restoring market discipline, fearing the consequences of a sharp drop in oil prices on the world monetary and banking systems.

UAE Oil Minister Mana Said Al Oteiba said after the meeting that the chances of agreeing on quotas were now greater because all members were feeling the effects of the weak crude market.

He told reporters the solution to OPEC's problems was to limit output and perhaps even reduce it. Meanwhile, Kuwait warned Monday that any further cut in its depressed output would affect its petrochemical production and its budget.

Industry experts say its daily production has fallen to below 800,000 barrels from a ceiling of 1.25 million.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Mr. Abdul Aziz Hussein told reporters after a cabinet meeting, however, that Kuwait did not seek a price cut to restore flagging sales.

Meanwhile oil ministers from OPEC rebels Libya and Iran consulted Monday in Tehran as the

organisation prepared for crisis talks next weekend.

Libya's Kamel Hasan Al Maqhour and Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi, whose countries industry sources say are undercutting OPEC prices, met ahead of next Sunday's conference in Geneva, Tehran Radio said.

Gulf oil analysts said Monday's talks in Tehran could be significant—Libya was said by ministers after Sunday's meeting to be taking a reasonable line on its market share. It has been producing over double its quota under a now defunct OPEC agreement of 750,000 barrels per day.

Iran has consistently sought an increase in its OPEC-assigned output quota to over three million barrels daily from a now lapsed level of 1.2 million.

Tehran has said concessions to make way for the higher Iranian output must come from Saudi Arabia, an ideological foe.

The analysts said Mr. Maqhour could be urging Iran to moderate its demands as the realisation was beginning to spread of the tremendous financial damage a price-cutting war could entail.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Clausen meets Saudi official

RIYADH (OPECNA) — Saudi Finance and National Economy Minister Mohammad Abul Khail discussed the international financial situation with visiting World Bank President A.W. Clausen here at the weekend. Sheikh Abul Khail said in a statement after the meeting that the provision of World Bank loans to underdeveloped countries was reviewed. He said other topics discussed with Mr. Clausen included the bank's activities in Arab countries and cooperation between the bank and the Saudi Development Fund. Technical cooperation between the bank and Saudi Arabia was also raised, he added. The bank president's visit to Saudi Arabia was part of an annual tour of member countries, Sheikh Abul Khail said.

### Iran to sell oil to Yugoslavia

BELGRADE (OPECNA) — Iran will sell one million tons of crude to Yugoslavia in exchange for industrial and medical products and foodstuffs. An Iranian economic mission, led by Commerce Minister Habibollah Asgar Owadi, which arrived here Thursday, is said to be finalising details. Iran will also export non-oil products worth \$50 million to Yugoslavia. The bulk of bilateral trade between the two countries is expected to reach about \$600 million this year, almost three times the 1982 volume.

### Nigerian economy responds

LAGOS (OPECNA) — Nigeria last year recorded an outflow of \$16 billion against an inflow of \$15.88 billion, Mr. A.O. Odu, deputy governor of the country's central bank told the house of representatives committee on appropriations and finance. He said in 1981 the outflow was \$21.55 billion compared to an inflow of \$15.80 billion. The deputy governor stated that the fiscal measures introduced by the federal government had had the desired impact on the economy.

### Kissinger urges West to coordinate

NEW YORK (R) — Former U.S. Secretary of State Mr. Henry Kissinger has urged Western countries to pursue a coordinated programme of economic expansion rather than individual austerity programmes in order to solve world economic problems. "Economic recovery will not come until the world's major powers are no longer in the competitive mode," he said. "The world's major powers will have to coordinate their economic policies in order to achieve a balanced growth." Dr. Kissinger wrote in the current issue of Newsweek magazine published Sunday. "America, as the strongest country, must take the lead," he wrote. "It cannot do so, however, in isolation. The industrial democracies must achieve an unprecedented coordination of their national policies."

### Israeli's trade deficit nears record

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel's trade deficit last year jumped to a near-record \$2.98 billion, according to figures issued Monday by the Central Bureau of Statistics. The figures showed the deficit rose 18 per cent in 1982 and exceeded the \$2.18 billion aid Israel received from the United States during the year. Last week the bureau announced that inflation in 1982 shot up to 131.5 per cent despite government intervention to keep the Israeli shekel at an artificially high rate against major foreign currencies. According to the figures, a big increase in purchases of foreign cars pushed up imports, while exports were hit by a drop in the sale of diamonds and agricultural produce. Israel's worst annual trade deficit, \$3.1 billion, was in 1979.

### Saudi bank extends \$174 m credit

HAIL, Saudi Arabia (OPECNA) — The Saudi Agricultural Bank has extended over 22,000 loans amounting to \$173.79 million since its establishment 19 years ago, a bank official said at the weekend. The figure does not include agricultural equipment worth over \$55.6 million, provided to farmers during the last five years. In the past eight months, the bank has extended 17 loans amounting to \$12.22 million to finance agricultural projects, while over \$14.4 million has gone for the purchase of agricultural machinery and equipment.

## Sterling gains

LONDON (R) — Britain's pound sterling began the week in high-thier shape Monday after Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher moved to calm market anxieties about an early election that sent the currency plunging last week.

Sterling traded on the foreign exchange market at \$1.5885, two cents above last week's low point of \$1.5665 and a gain of three-quarters of a cent since Friday's close.

It also rose one and half pence to 3.7473 West German marks. Mrs. Thatcher at the weekend reinforced her appeals of last week to money markets for calm after the pound plunged in value by four cents amid rumours that a general election might be imminent.

"There is no reason—no sound reason—for sterling to fall any more," Mrs. Thatcher said in a television interview.

She added that she did not want an early general election although she refused to rule one out.

Rumours that the prime minister planned an early election were reinforced by her recent surprise trip to the Falkland Islands, whose recapture by a British task force from Argentina last year greatly boosted her popularity.

In a speech on Saturday, Mrs. Thatcher laid much of the blame for the run on sterling on the opposition Labour Party, which is pledged to a large devaluation if it wins power.

The verdict of dealers Monday was that market jitters over the election were easing even though they noted Mrs. Thatcher had carefully left her election options open.

Stocks and securities both strengthened in early trading. The Conservatives are now well placed to win an election, according to a poll by Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) reported Monday in the London evening Standard.

The poll indicated the Conservatives would get 44 per cent of votes cast against 35 per cent for Labour and 20 per cent for the Social Democrat-Liberal centrist alliance.

### Central bank to aid Chilean banks

SANTIAGO (R) — The Chilean central bank is to grant a credit line to the private banking system from Monday to help overcome its liquidity problems. Central Bank President Carlos Caceres said Sunday.

He told a press conference that to avoid the credit being used in loans to the public, leading to an increase in inflation, the central bank was imposing a reserve requirement on the banks of 95 per cent of all deposits made on or after Jan. 13.

Mr. Caceres declined to answer reporters' questions on how much the credit line would be worth.

Economy and Finance Minister Rolf Luder announced last Thursday that two banks and a finance house were to be liquidated immediately. The government would intervene in five other banks and supervise two more in an effort to boost the country's economic recovery.

Until now, the reserve requirement was 10 per cent on current accounts and four per cent on fixed-term deposits.

Mr. Caceres said the new reserve requirement would prevent a credit expansion which went beyond the government's monetary programme.

He indicated to reporters that new measures would be taken in the next few days aimed at establishing incentives to extend deposits for more than 30 days.

Meanwhile, the state-owned Banco Del Estado announced that it would buy the deposit and savings accounts of clients of the three financial institutions liquidated because of their insolvency.

## HOROSCOPE not received

### THE Daily Crossword

ACROSS	28 Seed coating	52 Perfumed bag	53 Russian news agency
1 Tableland	32 Cross reptiles	56 Large reptiles	19 Gap
5 Intrigue	33 Relatives	58 Before gram or meter	21 Viet—
10 Small baracuda	34 Stroked a golf ball	59 Sound from a piggery	24 Threatened
14 Stable dinner	35 Gershwin	60 Fits like a	25 Xmas
15 Solitary	36 Fixes	61 Famed lion	26 Blood channel
16 Musical passage	38 Certain	62 Golf	27 Young animal
17 Golf hazard	41 Bill and—	63 Gadgets	28 In a future manner
18 Farm workers	42 Instance	64 Sigmund	29 Caddy
20 Motor	43 Hindu master	65 Tinted	30 Summed up
22 Coiffures	44 Sketched: var.	66 Surfeited	31 Courses
23 Part of OED	46 Surfeited	67 Discharge	32 Lace-edged collar var.
24 Ethical	48 Discharge regulator	68 D.C. VIP	33 Charged particle
25 Heart			40 Commandeers a vehicle

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

DOWN: 1 NAMED SHAM, 2 EVIAD, 3 PARE, 4 PAIYWAISY, 5 ALLEE, 6 CUSTODIAN, 7 DIE, 8 EVIEN, 9 TUMBLERDOWN, 10 DIA, 11 DIA, 12 DIA, 13 DIA, 14 DIA, 15 DIA, 16 DIA, 17 DIA, 18 DIA, 19 DIA, 20 DIA, 21 DIA, 22 DIA, 23 DIA, 24 DIA, 25 DIA, 26 DIA, 27 DIA, 28 DIA, 29 DIA, 30 DIA, 31 DIA, 32 DIA, 33 DIA, 34 DIA, 35 DIA, 36 DIA, 37 DIA, 38 DIA, 39 DIA, 40 DIA, 41 DIA, 42 DIA, 43 DIA, 44 DIA, 45 DIA, 46 DIA, 47 DIA, 48 DIA, 49 DIA, 50 DIA, 51 DIA, 52 DIA, 53 DIA, 54 DIA, 55 DIA, 56 DIA, 57 DIA, 58 DIA, 59 DIA, 60 DIA, 61 DIA, 62 DIA, 63 DIA, 64 DIA, 65 DIA, 66 DIA, 67 DIA, 68 DIA.

## Group of 10 officials meet today

PARIS (R) — Officials from ten leading Western industrialised countries look set to complete Monday preparatory work on proposals aimed at pulling the world economy out of recession and restoring international financial confidence, conference sources said.

The package to be put to the so-called "Group of Ten" finance ministers on Tuesday includes a call by the U.S. for economic expansion by countries that have curbed inflation.

Ministers will also be considering complex proposals, effectively doubling the cash available to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to help countries in financial trouble, for negotiations

at the IMF in Washington on Feb. 10 and 11.

Global negotiations in Washington next month at a meeting in the IMF's top-policy making body, the Interim Committee, have been brought forward nearly three months from April.

The financial package was expected to include a possible 50 per cent IMF quota increase to just under 100 billion Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) and a new 20 billion SDR plus credit line for the fund under the Group of Ten's General Arrangement to Borrow, conference sources added.

Meanwhile, a top U.S. treasury official Sunday urged other Western industrialised nations that

have successfully tackled inflation to expand their economies and help pull the world out of recession.

"The focus should be on beginning credible economic expansion," U.S. Treasury Under-Secretary Beryl Sprinkel told reporters after a day of talks with top officials from other major Western countries.

He said increased growth is a key element in a five-point strategy being drawn up by Western nations in a bid to avert an international financial crisis, restore banking confidence and boost the resources of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

"We need economic expansion of credible proportions. I know we

are going to get it in our country, and I hope we are going to get it elsewhere," Mr. Sprinkel added.

He forecast that the U.S. economy would grow around three per cent between the fourth quarter of 1982 and the fourth quarter of 1983.

Mr. Sprinkel stressed that he was not urging countries which still have high inflation and interest rates to expand.

But he said the United States and three other major industrialised countries, Britain, Japan and West Germany, have cut inflation and interest rates.

"This strongly points to the U.S. moving into an expansionary phase," Mr. Sprinkel said.

## Petronas to boost crude supplies to Singapore Petroleum Company

SINGAPORE (R) — Malaysia's national oil company, Petronas, Monday signed a contract to increase crude supplies to the state-owned Singapore Petroleum Company (SPC) this year.

The two companies said in a joint statement that the Petronas decision to increase the quantity

of crude it sends to Singapore for refining to 18,000 barrels per day (b/d) — about 4,000 b/d more than last year — reflected the spirit of cooperation among members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

Industry sources said, however, that Malaysia was expected to cut

crude supplies to the four other major oil refineries here. A new Malaysian refinery is due to start production this year.

The sources said Indonesia was also expected to cut supplies to Singapore sharply later this year. The two countries had also indicated they would reduce purchase of petroleum products from here as their own refineries were expanded.

Singapore's refining industry, one of the largest in the world, has been operating at only 70 per cent of its 1.1 million b/d capacity in recent months due to lack of

demand for products. Indonesia and Malaysia supply almost half the crude refined.

In Jakarta, Bank of Indonesia Governor Rachmat Salik was quoted as saying that the country's gross income from oil exports dropped to \$13.5 billion in 1982 from \$16.63 billion in 1981.

He told bankers in a weekend speech quoted by the national news agency Antara that the value of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) exports, however, rose from \$2.27 billion in 1981 to \$2.42 billion in 1982.

**THE BETTER HALF** By Harris

MARRIAGE COUNSELOR

"Sorry, while you were arguing over who should sit in which chair, you used up your 30 minutes."

**Peanuts**

NO, MA'AM, I DON'T KNOW THE ANSWER...

I FELT SMART WHEN I WOKE UP THIS MORNING...

BUT THEN IT STARTED TO SNOW WHILE I WAS WALKING TO SCHOOL...

ALL THOSE SNOWFLAKES COOLED DOWN MY BRAIN!

**Mutt 'n' Jeff**

HOW DO YOU LIKE MY NEW TENNIS SHOES, DAD? ONLY SIXTY BUCKS!

SIXTY BUCKS FOR A PAIR OF SNEAKERS?

THEY'RE DESIGNER SNEAKERS!

DON'T GIVE ME THAT! I'VE HEARD ALL ABOUT YOU LASINGHT FLIRTING WITH JULIE AT THE ROSE AND CROWN!

I WASN'T! YOU WERE!

I WASN'T! ASK RITA AT THE STAR AND GARTER—!

**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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WILLT

BLAGOM

FLARTE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SOLAR QUASH ECZEMA GUZZLE

Answer: Too many of these can make a person look round—"SQUARE" MEALS

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## WORLD

## Rostow says casual deal on arms in '82 still useful

NEW YORK (R) — Eugene Rostow, President Reagan's dismissed chief arms negotiator, still believes an informal agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe reached by Soviet and U.S. negotiators in July could prove useful, the New York Times reported Monday.

It said Mr. Rostow, sacked as director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency last week after right wingers accused him of being too soft with Moscow, said in an interview that the agreement was "a promising approach and well worth further study."

According to a report in the Times Sunday, the informal plan called on the Soviet Union to reduce the number of its

medium-range missiles in Europe to between 50 and 100.

The plan would have permitted the deployment of some U.S. Pershing II and Cruise missiles on the continent but not as many as under existing plans.

The agreement, reached by U.S. negotiator Paul Nitze and his Soviet counterpart Yuri Kvitinsky, was reported to have been rejected by both Moscow and Washington.

Washington's public position, known as the zero option, calls for the removal of all Soviet medium-range missiles in exchange for no deployment of the Pershings and Cruises.

The Soviet Union has said it will reduce the number of its medium-range missiles to match

those of Britain and France if no Pershings or Cruises are deployed.

Mr. Rostow was quoted Monday as saying the Nitze-Kvitinsky plan would have achieved basic U.S. goals, which he described as "a sharp limit on destabilising weapons."

Details of the plan have not been disclosed.

The Times said Mr. Rostow believed the U.S. was more willing than the Soviet Union to keep the possible compromise going.

This view was disputed by officials in Washington, the Times report said.

## Lech Walesa to take legal action if authorities refuse him old job

WARSAW (R) — Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity union, said Monday he would take legal action if the authorities refused to allow him to return to his old job at the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk.

Mr. Walesa, who was turned away from the shipyard last Friday when he tried to resume his old electrician's job, made no attempt to enter the yards Monday. He knelt briefly in the snow at the foot of the three-crosses monument by the gates.

"I shall always remain faithful to these crosses. I was and remain a unionist," he said. The crosses

were erected in 1980 at Solidarity's instigation to honour workers killed in 1970 riots.

Mr. Walesa also went to the old Solidarity headquarters in the Gdansk suburb of Wrzeszcz, but did not enter the building.

Mr. Walesa wrote to the shipyard management after being turned away last Friday expressing his determination to resume work there this week.

He said Monday he expected a response from the shipyard within seven days and, if there was not a satisfactory answer by then, he would consider legal action.

He told reporters waiting out-

side he was writing to the prime minister, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, with an account of his activities since his release from internment two months ago.

The 39-year-old unionist said he received a summons from the local finance department last Friday, apparently to discuss the affairs of the union's Gdansk branch, of which he was chairman. He said he was given seven days to respond.

Speaking from his car at the Wrzeszcz office forecourt, Mr. Walesa said he considered himself still a shipyard worker.

## Workers recover Turkish Boeing's flight recorder

ANKARA (R) — Rescue workers have recovered the flight recorder of a Turkish airlines Boeing 727 which crashed at Ankara airport late Sunday night killing 47 people, officials said.

The plane, carrying 67 passengers and crew on a flight from Paris via Istanbul, crashed as it tried to land in gusting winds and sleet. It hit the ground about 50 metres short of the runway and broke into three pieces before exploding into flames, according to eyewitnesses.

The semi-official Anatolian news agency said today that 47 people died and the remaining 20 were injured, many of them with serious burns and fractures.

Diplomats said two Britons, a Swede and a Yugoslav were among the dead and one Frenchwoman was injured. Airline officials said seven foreigners were aboard the plane but it was not clear where the other two were from or if they survived.

Airport officials said workers were clearing the charred shell of the Boeing from the runway which

was littered with wreckage over some 200 square metres.

They said the work was hampered by thick fog and heavy snow. But the airport, at Esenboga 30 kilometres north of the capital, would be reopened to air traffic later Monday.

Prime Minister Bulend Ulu, who went to the airport to help direct rescue operations, said a full investigation would be held.

Survivors and eyewitnesses described scenes of terror and panic that followed the impact at just before 10 p.m. (1900 GMT) Sunday night.

One survivor told reporters: "A lot of the passengers who were trapped inside tried to get through the flames but many were burning in their seats held down by their seat belts, screaming."

Rescue teams took several hours to put the fire out and account for all the passengers and crew. They had to battle against wind and sleet which also made the road to hospitals in Ankara treacherous.

## BBC offers British viewers breakfast-time television

LONDON (R) — Breakfast-time television arrived in Britain Monday with the clear aim of creating an air of relaxed cosiness for early risers.

The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) became the first station in Europe to provide television in the early morning when it launched its show "Breakfast time" at 6.30 a.m.

But according to BBC market research seven out of 10 Britons said they will hardly ever or never watch it. Only one in 20 — representing about three million people — said they would watch regularly.

From Feb. 1 the BBC will face competition from a commercial station, TV-AM, whose presenters will include international television celebrity David Frost.

The BBC show was launched by presenter Frank Bough, whose first guests included American Jane Pauley who presents the National Broadcasting Company (NBC) breakfast show in the United States.

Perhaps the most startling sight for early morning viewers was an item in which a woman persuaded commuters at London's Waterloo railway station to do keep fit exercises.

Breakfast television will have some of Britain's most popular female presenters, including Selina Scott on BBC and Angela Rippon on TV-AM.

## Romance between public and guerrillas in Corsica goes sour

By Donald Forbes  
Reuter

AJACCIO, Corsica — The covert romance between the people of Corsica and young guerrillas who have been trying to bomb the island towards independence from France has gone distinctly sour.

To curb rapidly worsening political violence in Corsica, the French government this week outlawed the Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC).

President Francois Mitterrand picked police commissioner Robert Broussard, feared by French criminals as a tough gang buster, to head the island's strengthened security forces.

But it was not only Paris that lost patience. For the first time, the government's anger with the guerrillas found an echo among ordinary Corsicans.

"People have regarded the FLNC as part of a romantic Corsican tradition of resistance to outside authority," an Ajaccio journalist said. "Now they are weary of the bombings, the intimidation and the extortion."

Islanders were shocked when a gunman, believed to belong to the FLNC though the front has not admitted responsibility, tried to murder a French veterinary



AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHER CAPTURES THE POETRY IN NATURE: Josef Muench has enchanted millions of people all over the world with his unique photography of the American Southwest. Here, he captures a Navajo Indian family tending its flock in dramatic

Monument Valley, Arizona, in the Southwestern United States. The impressive rock formation in background is known as "Twelve Dancers." (Photo from Press & Publications Service.)

## Mrs. Thatcher elusive about timing of elections

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has left wide open the date of the next British general election, saying she was not closing any options.

In an interview on independent television, Mrs. Thatcher fuelled growing speculation about an early poll by saying: "I do not want an early election. But I am not going to close any options. It would be wrong to do so."

Some political commentators believe the next election could come as early as June.

The conservative government was elected for a five-year term in May 1979, but can call an election earlier if it chooses.

Rumours on the money markets last week that an election could be imminent caused a serious run on sterling.

As in the forthcoming West German poll, Britain's two major parties are clearly divided on the two key election issues — the economy and nuclear arms.

Voters will be offered a choice between the conservative strategy of fighting inflation and the opposition Labour Party policy of trying to cut unemployment.

On nuclear arms, they will choose between a Conservative Party pledge to an expensive weapons build-up and a Labour Party which stands for complete nuclear disarmament.

In an hour-long television interview dominated by the two issues, Mrs. Thatcher said of the economy that she had tried "to set the boat steady" and that meant an assurance that firm policies would continue.

"What will ultimately determine the value of sterling is the policies we pursue steadily and consistently," she said.

She described the Labour Party's advocacy of a sterling devaluation as "thoroughly irresponsible."

Sterling fell four U.S. cents last week as the prospect of an early election and a possible Labour Victory unnerved markets.

Labour leader Michael Foot, in a radio interview broadcast after Mrs. Thatcher's television appearance, blamed Conservative policies for the slump of the British currency, which has fallen by almost 12 per cent over the last two months.

He said the government had caused bankruptcies on a scale never seen before.

On nuclear arms, Mrs. Thatcher said Labour's policy of unilateral disarmament was "one-sided weakness which makes war more likely."

Mr. Foot said Conservative policy was a recipe for endless nuclear proliferation.

## Hanoi forces recapture rebel base

BANGKOK (R) — Vietnamese-led forces Sunday recaptured a strategic village overrun by guerrillas of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) last month, Thai military sources said.

They said KPNLF guerrillas abandoned Yang Daeng Kum village about six kilometres east of the Thai border when the Vietnamese-led forces launched heavy artillery fire from the town of Sisophon 16 kilometres away in western Kampuchea.

The guerrillas were believed to have suffered high casualties in the six-hour fighting. Losses among the Vietnamese-led forces were not known, they added.

The sources said the KPNLF guerrillas had retreated to their old bases near the Thai frontier. Another KPNLF strategic base at Preav village, near Yang Daeng Kum, was earlier retaken by Vietnamese-led forces after fierce fighting.

## Scotland Yard under fire due to accidental shooting

LONDON (R) — A police ambush in London, which has started a major row over the use of guns by Britain's normally unarmed policemen, has been officially described as a tragic case of mistaken identity.

Scotland Yard's first public account of the shooting confirmed that Stephen Waldorf, 26, was seriously wounded on Friday evening by police hunting a fugitive accused of the attempted murder of a policeman.

According to eye-witness accounts, police opened fire at close range on a small yellow Mini car driven by Mr. Waldorf in the Earl's Court area of West London.

Home Secretary William Whitelaw, the cabinet minister responsible for law enforcement, faces demands in parliament Monday for clarification of police rules on the use of guns.

British police carry guns only on special missions and are supposed to use them only in extreme cir-

cumstances. Sunday night's police statement said that shots were fired after police tried to identify the passengers in Mr. Waldorf's car.

"As the precise circumstances of the incident will be the basis of any judgment of criminal and or disciplinary liability, they cannot be commented on at this stage," the statement added.

The statement did not confirm or deny reports that the first shot fired in the incident had been aimed at the car's tyres.

Several newspapers reported that officers hearing the first shot believed a gun battle had begun and opened fire. A young woman who was a passenger in the car was a friend of David Martin, the fugitive the police were seeking.

Three policemen involved have been suspended from duty. Mr. Waldorf, who was shot at least three times in the head and chest, was still critically ill Sunday in a London hospital.

## Soviets need more roads

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet authorities need to build more than 600,000 kilometres of new roads to establish even the most basic links with villages which are cut off by mud for much of the year, Pravda said Monday.

Commenting on a call by Communist leader Yuri Andropov for better access to rural settlements, the party daily said the figure applied only to the Russian Federation, largest of the 15 Soviet republics.

The Soviet Union has a relatively small network of paved roads and most villages and rural towns are still reached by centuries-old mud tracks.

Pravda said the lack of roads meant villages and farms were often accessible only after the first frosts and that not only supply lorries but also emergency medical services were unable to get through.

It said there was no hope of building the kind of network needed at present because of acute shortages of vital materials.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Soviet lorry drivers accused of misbehaviour

MOSCOW (R) — Many of the lorry drivers operating in Moscow are drunk behind the wheel for much of the day, a group of senior drivers said in a letter published in the Communist Party daily Pravda Monday. They complained that too many other colleagues were either shirkers or involved in shady deals in which they hired out their vehicles for unofficial business. The letter said that once a driver had been dismissed from one transport centre he easily walked into a job at the next one. It called for a sharp crackdown and a change in the law which would prevent people sacked on the recommendation of their workmates from obtaining a similar job elsewhere.

## Electrifying woman mystifies experts

LONDON (R) — Experts are puzzled by the electrifying effect housewife Jackie Priestman has on household gadgets—they go haywire almost at sight of her. In four years she has put out of action 16 vacuum cleaners, plus an assortment of hairdriers, lawn mowers, light bulbs, kettles, clocks, heaters and washing machines. Jackie, a 25-year-old mother of three in Stockport, Cheshire, hampers the reception of radio or TV sets when she approaches them. She said: "It's very scary. It's as though I have some sort of power that nobody can explain."

## Defence lawyers quit Sadat's case

CAIRO (R) — Lawyers defending the brother of the late President Sadat on fraud charges withdrew from the trial after a judge cut short their cross-examination of a prosecution witness. The judge ended the questioning after one of the lawyers representing Ismat Sadat had accused the witness of lying. After Sunday's protest action, the judge asked for new defence lawyers to be appointed.

## China to buy U.S. land satellite station

PEKING (R) — China has agreed to buy a ground station from the United States which will enable it to receive agricultural and geological data from the orbital Landsat satellite system, U.S. diplomats said Monday. The deal, worth \$10 to \$12 million, was subject to U.S. government approval because of its possible military implications, they added. But they said they were reasonably confident the deal would go ahead. They named the company involved as the U.S. Systems and Applied Sciences Corporation, based outside Washington.

## Malaysia investigates attack on embassy

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysian police are investigating anonymous telephone calls claiming an Islamic religious group was responsible for a shooting incident at the Soviet embassy here, a senior police officer said Monday. Several shots were fired at the embassy on Wednesday night in what police said was a bid to kill ambassador B.T. Koulik. No-one was hurt. Criminal investigations Director Datuk Abdul Rahman Ismail said that after the incident two Penang newspapers had called from a man describing himself as a member of the Islamic brotherhood Ikhwan-ul Muslimin.

## Soviet lecturers allegedly corruptible

MOSCOW (R) — Lecturers at Soviet college took anything from roubles to fresh fish as bribes for good marks and even the chief examiner was in on the racket, a Moscow newspaper reported. Bribery at the Chernigov lecturer-training college in the Ukraine reached such refinement that in the English degree classes there was a sliding scale of charges ranging up to 10 roubles (\$14) for top marks. A Russian language lecturer took a one-off payment of 200 roubles (\$280) from the entire class and the head of sports took cognac, fish, and cassettes, the trade union daily Trud said.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Both vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♦ K 754  
♥ Q 102  
♦ J 5  
♦ K 643

**WEST**  
♦ J 83  
♥ 93  
♦ A 964  
♦ J 1085

**EAST**  
♦ A 96  
♥ A J 854  
♦ 73  
♦ Q 97

**SOUTH**  
♦ A 102  
♥ K 76  
♦ K Q 1082  
♦ A 2

The bidding: South West North East

1 NT Pass 2 ♣ Pass  
2 ♦ Pass 3 NT Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Nine of ♠.

West that his partner had to have at least four hearts, perhaps more. He therefore made the somewhat unusual lead of the top of his doubleton.

More often than not, declarer will play low from dummy and win the king in hand. When West gets in with the ace of diamonds, he reverts to a heart and East can take four heart tricks for a one-trick set.

The optimists might play the ten of hearts from dummy, but they are in the same position after East simply covers with the jack. They, too, will probably go down one. Some might try refusing the first heart trick, which works as the cards lie, but is doomed to defeat if East has the ace of diamonds and the long hearts.

The winning play is simple and logical. The top-of-nothing heart lead marks East with the ace-jack in the suit and probably length as well. So all declarer need do is play the queen of hearts from dummy at trick one. If East holds up, declarer has a second stopper in the suit. But if he wins the ace he cannot safely continue the suit, for declarer's king and dummy's ten constitute a tenace position. Either way, declarer will have plenty of time to drive out the ace of diamonds and coast home with at least nine tricks.

Handwritten signature: Charles Goren